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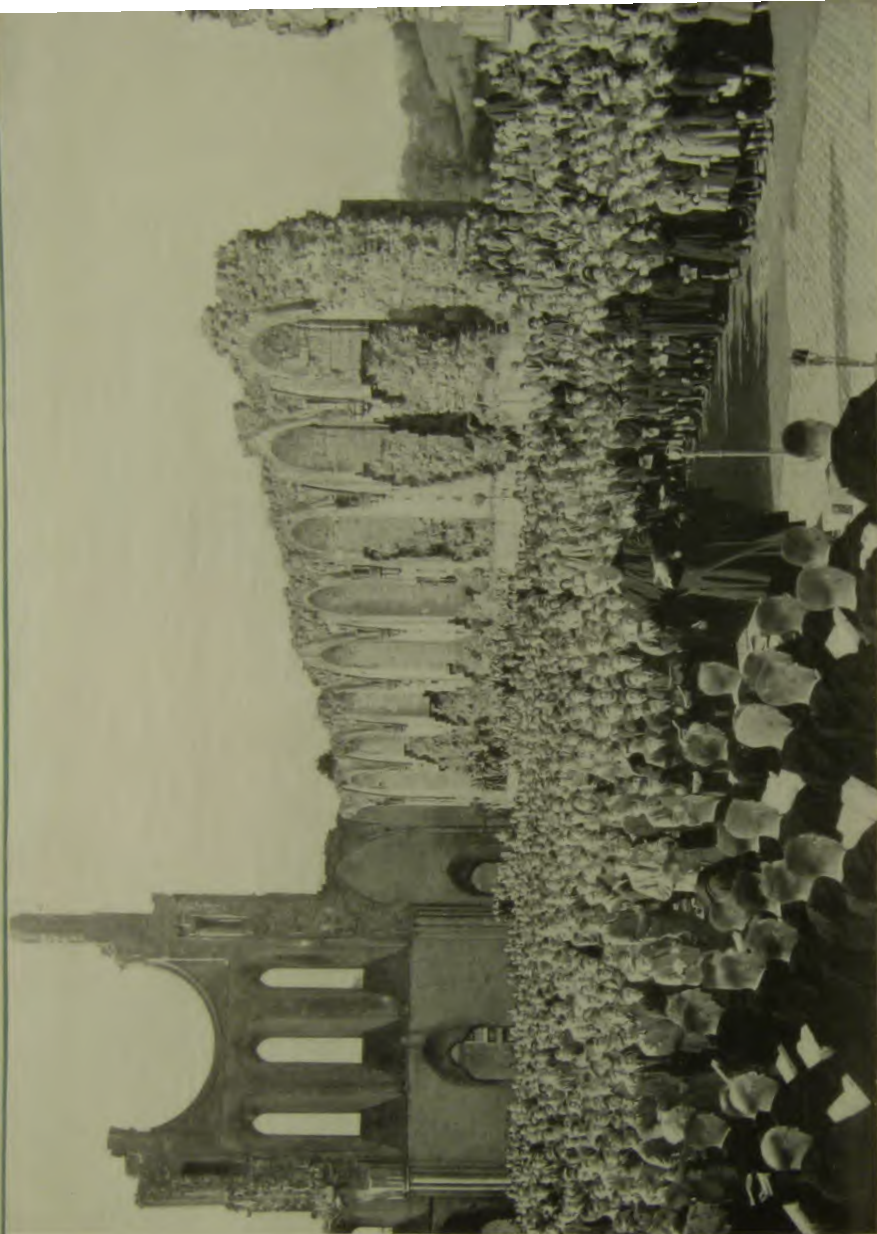


AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK

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## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part I

### THE BYLAND PILGRIMAGE

ON SUNDAY, 10th October, there was a pilgrimage to Byland Abbey. It was a remarkable occasion, whether we consider the numbers and fervour of those who took part or the extraordinarily beautiful day on which it fell. Older members of the Community recalled the Mass at Rievaulx of twenty years ago. But that, although more numerous attended, had not been part of a pilgrimage.

It had for some time been thought by certain members of the community that it would be opportune to organize a public demonstration of Catholic devotion in our locality. Pilgrimages to such places as Mount Grace or Lastingham had been suggested. And in the Marian Year it seemed that a pilgrimage in Our Lady's honour was appropriate. The Pope had encouraged this kind of pilgrimage, but it would not have been easy for so many in the district to have responded, if there had not also been forthcoming from Rome a special permission for Catholics in England to gain the indulgence in an ancient (even if ruined) shrine of Our Lady. Byland Abbey, as a Cistercian Church, had been dedicated to Our Lady, and was thought to be sufficient as a shrine. It was near enough to enable the School to approach without transport, and it was therefore chosen.

The Vicar General, His Lordship Bishop Brunner, consented to come and to celebrate Pontifical High Mass. Dom Malachy Brasil, the Abbot of Mount St Bernard's, accompanied by his sub-prior, came to represent the Cistercian Order. The Ampleforth Community formed the choir.

Mass was to begin at midday and for an hour or more before pilgrims were arriving along the lanes from all directions. The boys walked from the College by Houses, reciting the rosary and singing hymns. St Edward's took the moor road and sang unhindered by traffic. There was a party of monks, and others accompanied the Houses, or their congregations. The people of Ampleforth also walked, about 200 of them, and those from other places in the district took buses to Wass and walked the last half mile. There were special places in the nave for all these groups. As they converged on the entrance to the ruins, the roads became more and more congested with the many cars and foot passengers. But it was the coaches in their dozens that held up progress most, one line facing the Abbey, another turned away, and both at a standstill with the press of traffic. Yet the pilgrims pushed through somehow and almost all were in the church in time. The coaches had brought a great many to swell their number from York and





Middlesbrough and the coast, from all parts of Yorkshire and from beyond. Two buses came from Workington with Fr Laurence Bévenot, who played the harmonium at Mass. Fr Antony Spiller brought a party from Knaresborough. All these and others made the pilgrimage of more than local interest.

The clergy, secular and regular, assembled outside the Abbey Inn, which was in the meantime serving as an excellent sacristy. Promptly at midday His Lordship the Bishop with his assistants came forth and the procession entered the grounds of the Abbey, and then the Abbey itself by the central west door. The sun shone, the sky was delicate blue, there was a gentle breeze. The procession advanced up the nave through a dense crowd. A temporary altar, raised and covered, had been set up on the site of the ancient high altar. It was splendidly decorated with flowers and the steps were carpeted. The fine medieval tiling of the sanctuary provided again the setting for the liturgy for which it had been originally intended.

The Mass was served by boys from the College, the monastic choir sang the proper, and the congregation, about four thousand in number, conducted by Fr Austin Rennick, sang the common. The sermon was preached by the Abbot of Mount St Bernard's. He recalled the past glories of Byland and exhorted his hearers to thank God for His Blessings, especially for such an occasion as the present. He then set forth the place of Our Lady in the Christian life.

It was a moving thought that after four centuries the liturgy was again being celebrated and a monk of the order was preaching the word of God in a church where these had once so often happened.

When Mass was finished the procession was re-formed, and as it moved down the church 'Faith of Our Fathers' was sung. Then rapidly the great crowd dispersed to begin a picnic lunch and then to set off for Ampleforth Abbey. Here all through the afternoon hundreds of pilgrims were shown round in groups of about thirty, their coaches filling the Square, the Top Walk and the Drive. The weather was brilliantly warm and the visitors stayed until darkness was falling. It had been a wonderful day, long to be remembered, and the first, it is hoped, of many. Afterwards one heard stories of various incidents, of the local church that was too small to hold the returning pilgrims that crowded it and made it and its neighbourhood resound with their hymns; of the woman who walked fasting from York on the morning of the pilgrimage; and of the man who walked all the way from Tyneside during the preceding days.

Among the places represented were the following:—

Ampleforth, Oswaldkirk, Gilling, Stonegrave, Coxwold, Helmsley, Harome, Kirbymoorside, Nawton (St Martin's School), Pickering, Easingwold, Stillington, Malton, Thirsk, York, Middlesbrough, Thornton-on-Tees, Richmond, Saltburn, Redcar, Egton Bridge, Whitby, Scarborough, Hull, Harrogate, Knaresborough and Workington.

## THE MONKS OF BYLAND ABBEY AFTER THE DISSOLUTION

WE know a good deal about the first three-quarters of a century of the life of the Cistercian community at Byland. But its history from then onwards has never been studied.

A modern expert has judged, from the extent of the monastic buildings, that the house was meant to hold some thirty-six choir monks and a hundred conversi. In 1381, after the catastrophe of the Black Death, Byland had only twelve monks and three conversi. In the same year, Rievaulx had fifteen monks and three conversi, Kirkstall seventeen monks and six conversi. During the fifteenth century, and on into the first decades of the sixteenth, there was a general and notable increase in numbers in all English religious houses. By 1525 Byland had twenty-five to thirty monks and no conversi, Rievaulx practically the same number, and Kirkstall some thirty-five monks.<sup>1</sup> The Byland choir stalls were therefore fairly well filled in the years before the dissolution, while the conversi's lodgings had been made over to other uses for many years. The Byland monks, as we shall see, were recruited locally, from Gilling, Kirby Moorside, Pickering, Helmsley, Nawton, and even further afield, from Thornton, Yarm and Leeds.

Of the spiritual state of the house we know very little. There are no printed visitation records, apart from the brief and uninformative comperta of Cromwell's visitors of 1535. The Chapter Acts of the Order rarely mention conditions in England. There are many references to Byland in the wills of the local laity during the three decades before the dissolution. In January 1521 William Chamfer of Newstead, Kilburn leaves his body to be buried 'in ecclesia beate marie de bellalanda' with ten shillings to the Abbot for his absolutions, fourpence to each monk of the house and ten shillings to be divided amongst the monks for the saying of two trentals of Masses for his soul.<sup>2</sup> So similarly, in those years, other laymen wished to be buried 'before our Lady' in the conventual church at Newburgh, or before the 'altar defunctorum' or image of Our Lady of Pity in the church at Rievaulx. In October 1520 John Symondson of Helmsley leaves his son Robert (as a ward) to the 'house of Ryvax' and his son Richard to 'the house of Biland' with 'his porcion'.<sup>3</sup> In February 1526 Alan Story, a butcher of Coxwold

<sup>1</sup> Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales*. Introduction and pp. 106, 110, 114.

<sup>2</sup> *York Probate Registry*. MS. Wills, ix/f.134v.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 145f.



desired the abbot and convent of Byland to admit himself as a brother, and his wife as sister of 'their chapitor'.<sup>4</sup> William Davell, gentleman, of Coxwold, in March 1524-5, left a silver cup and cover to the Abbot and convent and five marks to each monk to pray for him.<sup>5</sup> There are fairly numerous bequests, down to the very eve of the dissolution, for dirges and requiems.

A house of studies for English Cistercians had been begun at Oxford in the late fifteenth century. In 1400 Byland was assessed at a tax of 26s. 8d. a year for its building. In 1480 a General Chapter at Cîteaux decreed that one in every twelve of all English Cistercians should be sent to Oxford.<sup>6</sup> The extant Oxford registers hardly give an impression that Byland obeyed this order fully. But, in 1506, there was a 'student of Byland Abbey', William Wright, staying at the English hostel in Rome, and there was a monk of Byland at Oxford in the 1520s.<sup>7</sup> The mere dozen books from the Byland library which have survived give us little or no idea of its extent.

In former times Byland had distributed its conversi round the house's sixteen granges, which were then the centres of a thriving trade in wool, so that Byland wool was well known to Florentine merchants.<sup>8</sup> Although the 'Register' of Byland—its collection of land deeds—remains still, though extant, unprinted, it is clear that by the sixteenth century, the monastery retained only fifty acres in closes round the monastery, and had let out the rest, granges and all, to lay farmers. Byland had a lay steward, Roger Lascelles. In 1528 there was a case in the Star Chamber, initiated by a tenant, who had recently had his 'gressom' or rent put up.<sup>9</sup>

In the following list, we attempt to account for the careers of the community after the Dissolution.<sup>10</sup>

#### I. THE ABBOT, JOHN ALANBRIDGE ALIAS LEEDS

He came from a family whose name often occurs round Leeds and Pudsey at that period. As a monk of Byland, he was ordained acolyte in York in April, 1503, subdeacon the following June, deacon

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 340.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 363.

<sup>6</sup> Canivez. *Statuta Capitulum Generalium Ordinis Cist.*

<sup>7</sup> Foley. *Pilgrim Book of the English College, Rome*; L. and P. Henry VIII, 1538, ii/403.

<sup>8</sup> *Thoresby Soc. Miscellanea*, Vol. XXXIII, H. E. Wroot, Yorkshire Abbeys and the Wool Trade. In 1315 Fountains produced the best quality wool, 76 sacks a year; Rievaulx 60; Jervaulx 50; Byland 40.

<sup>9</sup> E. H. R. April, 1936, T. A. M. Bishop, *Monastic Granges in Yorkshire*.

<sup>10</sup> The basis of this list is the suppression pension list in L. and P. 1539 and Dugdale. *Monasticon*, Vol. V.

in June 1505 and priest in June 1506.<sup>11</sup> He was cellarer of the house in 1522 and was blessed as Abbot by the suffragan bishop of Caledon, acting on a commission from the archbishop of York, Wolsey, sometime soon after 19th March 1525.<sup>12</sup>

During the fifteen years of his abbacy, Abbot Alanbridge played some part in the internal politics of the Order. Reform had been in the air for almost a century. Pressure had been exerted on the English houses from two quarters. The General Chapter at Cîteaux had succeeded in getting the house of Studies at Oxford going—though it was still not all built when it was dissolved. Successive English kings had also brought pressure to bear. The English houses seem to have been suspicious of Chapter's policy. They complained that their contributions to the Oxford house had to go to it by way of Cîteaux, and that the 'Oxford brethren' brought back to their rustic communities tastes and ambitions which were alien to the traditions and peace of English houses. It was easy for the English abbots to turn to the king and English anti-French feeling as allies to enable them to wrest from Chapter power to conduct their own visitations. Chapter was conscious of a similar nationalism working all over Europe and fought back by seeking alliance with the king also. Either way, the Crown was the profiteer. Thus, by the time of Abbot Alanbridge's election, few English abbots attended General Chapter.<sup>13</sup>

In 1519, by legatine authority, Wolsey called the Cistercian abbots to meet him and there followed a full legatine visitation and injunctions. We may suspect that Wolsey's reforming policy was, in many things, the exemplar of that used twenty years later by his servant Cromwell. This would involve the suppression of small houses, concentration of communities in larger houses, 'capacities' (dispensations to take a benefice and leave conventual life) for those who were misfits or professed very young, the handing over of the economic administration to laymen, the increase of studies. It is significant that Chapter besought Wolsey to dismiss back to their monasteries the notable number of English Cistercians who hung about his court seeking capacities.<sup>14</sup> It is interesting also that a Cistercian house, Hayles, had several monks out serving benefices during the decade before the dissolution crisis.<sup>15</sup> There are hints that the English abbots regarded with dismay their subjection to one overriding authority, forcing on them a way of life which, when

<sup>11</sup> For all the details of ordinations in this article see *York Episcopal Registers*, passim.

<sup>12</sup> L. and P., 1519-23, 2535 (2); Reg. Wolsey, York.

<sup>13</sup> See Canivez, op. cit., VI, passim.

<sup>14</sup> Canivez, VI/557.

<sup>15</sup> *Worcester Episcopal Registers*. Reg. Bell.



all allowance is made for human frailty, was still peculiarly alien to Cistercian tradition.

But Wolsey fell before his reforms could take effect, and Henry VIII seems to have reverted to the older policy. He thus asked Chapter to send over a special visitor to hasten on reform. A French abbot crossed to England, and Chapter commented with pleasure that the royal alliance would now reduce the English houses to obedience to Chapter's policy of reform. But, in 1532, Henry's outlook changed, following his general policy towards the Church. That April, on his own authority, he commissioned the abbots of Byland, Fountains, Woburn, St Mary Grace and Neath to visit all Cistercian houses. The answer of Chapter was to issue its own commission to the same abbots, making its validity depend on their reporting to Chapter every three years. But these compromises were too late. Henry had broken with Rome. In May 1533, an agent of Cromwell was at Byland collecting signatures to a manifesto supporting the King, and in the following year the community was lined up to take the oath of Supremacy. Abbot Alanbridge and the abbot of Fountains were active as Cromwell's visitors of Cistercian houses in the north. They were used to depose Edward Cowper, Abbot of Rievaulx. Then, in 1535, came Cromwell's own full-scale visitation and the first dissolutions.

Cistercian houses in the north were much affected by the Pilgrimage of Grace and its aftermath. Abbot Alanbridge's fellow-visitor, the abbot of Fountains, was implicated and executed. The quondam of Rievaulx was also out with the rebels, but somehow secured a pardon. There was unrest at Jervaulx and the monk George Lazenby was executed. Alanbridge seems to have acted with great caution. He confined his outward support of the rising to sending a subscription of forty shillings.<sup>16</sup>

After the dissolution, he retired to his home country, and lived on his pension of £50 a year. During Edward VI's reign he had reason to complain that the Court of Augmentations tended to stop payments for as much as a year on end.<sup>17</sup> He died in 1563, a lodger in Calverley Hall, as his will shows.

'Be it known unto all men that be present John Allanbridge off Calverley . . . clerke doe give to the parish church of Calverley on vestment of red clothe of tussore wrought with golde . . . to the towne sicke of Pudsay, Calverley and Idle 30s. . . to William Allanbridge of Pudsay on redd cowe . . . to my servant Thomas Perle my beste fether bedde, blanketts, coverlet, bolster, pare of shetes and £5 . . .

<sup>16</sup> L. and P. xii (1)/369. George Lumley, at (as he said) the suggestion of Sir Nicholas Fairfax of Gilling, went to Newburgh, Byland, Rievaulx, Whitby, Malton and Kirkham to invite the communities to join the rising. The abbots of Byland, Newburgh and Whitby gave 40/- each.

<sup>17</sup> P.R.O. E101/76/24.

to Isabell Coulson my made on fether bedd . . . (to various people in Leeds £6) . . . and whereas I did pledge on cup of Sylver with cover to Thomas Bankes of Wetherbe for £4 I give it to Sir William Calverley kn. he paying the same £4 . . . whereas Mr Christopher Lassels dothe owe me a summe of money I give halfe to John Gibson and halfe to the poore . . . whereas John Fayrfax my godson owes me xls. I will he pay halfe to the poore and the rest I forgive him . . . I forgive George Bell £4 of the £7 he owes . . . the 20s. owed by Mr Gascoigne of Galthrop to the poore . . . the residue to the use of the poore . . . Nov. 3rd 1563.

Codicil. Nov. 4th. William Calverley of Ekkleshall . . . gent. upon just occasion did aske the saide John Allanbridge wether it was his will that he should be factor with the executors and the saide Alanbridge preist saide yea and saying further Sir I desier yow for godsake so to be. Item the saide 4th daye the said John Alanbrig being sore sicke in a chamber of Calverley Hall called the porche chamber there laye upon his owne bedde and in his sighte a sylver (?) with cover parcell gilte and William Calverley demanded what his pleasure was . . . who then turning him on his dethe bedde toward him saide openlie take yow yt . . . upon this condicion that yow will promise me . . . If I lyve that ye will gyve it me again.' Proved Jan. 28th 1563-4.<sup>18</sup>

It is odd that the Abbot should have left a chasuble to Calverley church four years after such vestments were disused. The will seems to show that he was chaplain in the Hall, saying Mass early in Elizabeth's reign.

## 2. THE PRIOR. ROBERT BARKER ALIAS YARM.

He went with his abbot to Rievaulx to witness the abbatial election of 1533.<sup>19</sup> It is quite possible that he retired to live in the house of Thomas Butler at Nunnington—witness Butler's will, made on 28th June 1539 and proved on 7th August.

'I will that Sir Thomas Watson saye masse for me by the space of iij yeres and he to have his mett and drinke in my house with my wife and my childer so long as he and they can agre and xliijs. iiijd. for his wages by yere. I will that Sir Robert Barker have meyt and drinke withe my wif and my children so long as he is contented to have and take it. Item I geve hym xxs. to praye for me . . .'<sup>20</sup>

Robert was most likely dead by 1552, since his name is omitted from the pension returns for that year.

<sup>18</sup> York Wills, 17/310.

<sup>19</sup> Yorks. Arch. Soc. Record, Series xli/49.

<sup>20</sup> Yorks. Wills, 11/37.



## 3. MARMADUKE CHRISTALOWE

He was probably of very local origin, since the will of William Christalowe of Coxwold, dated 23rd August 1523, says—

'lego abbati de mon' de bellalanda iijs. iiijd. et conventui iijs. iiijd. et lego fratri meo marmaduco monacho dicti mon meum optimum equum soluto mortuario meo . . .'<sup>21</sup>

Marmaduke did not survive the dissolution long. The administration of his goods, as late of the monastery of Byland, is dated 14th April 1540.<sup>22</sup>

## 4. RICHARD LEITHELEY

He survived the dissolution by even less time. His administration—again as late of Byland—is dated 29th December 1539.

## 5. THOMAS BOLTON (POULTON)

This monk may have acquired a benefice, since although he is not mentioned in the pension survey of 1552, an administration of his goods—late of Byland—was granted in July 1558.

## 6. RICHARD PEERSON (ALIAS HELMESLEY)

This is fairly certainly the Richard Helmesley, monk of Byland, who was ordained priest at York in September 1502, and mentioned in the will of Robert Symondson of Helmsley in April 1506—

'lego domino Rico. Person monacho in Biland xs . . .'<sup>23</sup>

He would be a very old man by sixteenth century reckoning at the dissolution, and it is not surprising that it was noted in the 1552 pension return that 'he apperd not'.

## 7. JOHN MOYSER

He was most likely a member of the Kilburn Moiser family. The will of William Parker of the Lounde beside Kilburn, dated 3rd January 1541, leaves—

'to Sir John Moyser to sing for my soul at Kilburn a holl yere iiij li'.<sup>24</sup>

Moiser's name occurs in the 1552 pension list—he appeared with his patent and complained that he had not been paid for a year. The York diocesan registers and Act Books seem to contain no reference to his having obtained a benefice.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 9/250.

<sup>22</sup> This and all later administrations quoted are in *York Probate Registry*, Admin. Books.

<sup>23</sup> *Yorks. Wills*, 6/162.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., 11/680.

## 8. WILLIAM BAKSTER

This was perhaps the William Kilburn, monk of Byland, who was ordained acolyte in York on 1st April 1503. There is no evidence that he ever had a benefice in the York diocese, and his name does not come into the 1553 pension returns.

## 9. HENRY TOPPING ALIAS THORNTON

He was ordained acolyte, as monk of Byland, on 1st April 1503 with John Alanbridge, and received all the other orders with him, save the priesthood, which he received in March 1508–09. He was mentioned in the Byland comperta of Cromwell's visitation of 1535 as accused of immorality. The 1552 pension returns do not mention him. A Henry Topping was vicar of Hockerton in 1560, and later prebendary of Southwell, subscribing to the thirty-nine Articles in 1571.<sup>25</sup> Since the monk—to judge from the dates of his ordinations—was hardly born after 1486, it is just possible that he was the holder of these benefices.

## 10. THOMAS METCALFE

He was possibly the Thomas York, monk of Byland, who was ordained priest at York on 22nd September 1515. There is no sign that he ever held a benefice in the diocese of York. The 1552 pension return says that he appeared with his patent. He died in Kilburn in 1558—

'In dei nomine Amen. xiiij die mensis Aprilis Anno dom. 1558.

I, Thomas Metcalf prest laite member of the laite dissolved monasterie of byland in the parish of Kilburn, hole of mynde, give my soule to God, our ladie and all the saintes . . . my bodie to be buried in the churche of our ladie of kilburn . . . to the churche of kilburn vjs. viijd . . . to Agnes Metcalfe my brother John daughter a yonge sowe my beste gowne xxs. and my bygger pann . . . to every towne within this parish of kilburn xld . . . to Sir Christopher Raner my beste typpet . . . to Rafe Thompson iis. . . . to peter frankland wyfe my solden sylver spoon and a cheste . . . to jane frankland a cupborde . . . to Sir William Edward vjs. viijd. to praie for me . . . to Sir John Alanbridge my beste sylver spoone . . . to my cosyne? Metcalf yf she be livinge xs. . . . to Isabell the made that kepeth me a pare of shetes . . . to old mystres Eggilfield either vjs. viijd. or els the fethers in my fether bed . . . To Robert Eggilfield a pressor and a band in his custodie . . . sole executoe Peter Frankland xs.' Proved June 16th 1558.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> *York Diocesan Records*, Act Books 1 and 2.

<sup>26</sup> *York Wills*, 15/334.



## 11. THOMAS HOGGARD

It is possible that he was the 'Sir Thomas Hogarde my brother' mentioned in the will of John Hoggard of Warmsworth in June 1540.<sup>27</sup> A Thomas Hoggard was a chantry priest in Beverley in 1548.<sup>28</sup> We have been unable to find any evidence that Hoggard held any other benefice in the diocese. His name does not occur in the 1552 pension return.

## 12. ROBERT BAYNTON

He was ordained priest, as monk of Byland, at York on 19th May 1518. Since he was given the large pension of £10, it is very likely that he was the 'Mr Byland' who was a student at the Cistercian house, St Bernard's, in Oxford, in the 1520s.<sup>29</sup> The Oxford registers contain no record of his proceeding to a degree, but they are incomplete for this period.

Two facts about his later career are certain. He was summoned to the 1552 pension commission, but 'apperd not'. He was still alive and in receipt of his pension in 1573 (then being at least seventy-six years old) when he had to contribute to a clerical subsidy.<sup>30</sup>

There are other details which very probably relate to him. A Robert Baynton was chantry priest in 1548 in Twothorpe, Wharram Percy.<sup>31</sup> In April, May and June 1545, John Reves, in the parish of Wharram Percy, went about saying that Baynton was evil-living and would behave in the parish 'as he did where he dwelt before' whence 'he was fayn to flee and runne awaye'. Baynton brought a diffamation case against Reves in the bishop's court, and proved to the satisfaction of the judges that he was of good repute in Wharram Percy and that the allegations were false.<sup>32</sup> He does not seem to have held the vicarage of that parish, but was possibly the Robert Baynton who was instituted to Hinderskelf in 1571, and later to Hutton-on-the-Hill, where he died in 1577—8—

'15 Jan. 20 Eliz. Robert Bainton priest of Hoton on Hill . . . xijd. to the poor . . . to the righte worshipfull Barbara Gower wife to Mr Thomas gower esquire of hoton xiijs. iiijd. . . . to Thomas gower esquire xxvjs. viijd supervisor. Proved April 9th 1578.'<sup>33</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 11/519.

<sup>28</sup> *Surtees Soc. Yorks Chantry Certificates* ii/538.

<sup>29</sup> L. and P., 1538 (ii) 403.

<sup>30</sup> *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, 19/100ff.

<sup>31</sup> *Surtees Soc. Yorks. Chantry Certs.* i/135.

<sup>32</sup> *York Diocesan Records*, R. VII, 9, 338.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., Act Book 2; *Yorks. Wills*, 21/107.

## 13. ROBERT WEBSTER

Three monks of Byland: Robert Foston, Robert Thirsk and Robert Farlington, were ordained acolytes in York in May 1521. These are clearly Webster, Wilkinson (14) and Leef (Lease. 15) but it is impossible to identify their places of origin further than this.

Webster was not called to the pension enquiry of 1552 nor does there seem to be any evidence that he held a benefice in the diocese. It is possible that he was the priest of the same name who was a chantry priest at Beverley in 1548.<sup>34</sup>

## 14. ROBERT WILKINSON

He was perhaps the Robert Wilkinson who was chantry priest at Gilling West in 1548. In 1552 he 'apperd with his patent' and was still receiving his pension in 1573.

## 15. ROBERT LEEFF (LEASE?)

The only evidence for his later career is contained in the report recorded by the pension commissioners in 1552, that (he)

'died the sexte day of May and is behind for half a yere at the feste of Saint Mertyn in anno quinto which was paied to William Davell.'

The Davell family lived at Coxwold.

## 16. PETER JACKSON. ALIAS NORTON

## 17. JOHN CLEVELAND ALIAS JORVALLE (JORVAX)

## 18. CHRISTOPHER CROMBOCK

One of these monks—and very possibly, all three—falls in a class apart from the rest of the Byland community. Crombock was originally a Cistercian of Whalley Abbey. He was ordained priest at York on 20th February 1535. His name comes directly after those of some Byland monks, with the note—'Christopherus Crammoke de Whalley per litteras dimissorias'. We have no means of knowing why he transferred his stability to Byland. Whalley was suppressed in 1537, two years before Byland, because the community was heavily implicated in the Pilgrimage of Grace. But Crombock left Whalley for Byland at least two years before the rising. He died at Monk Fryston in 1561.<sup>35</sup> He had also appeared with his pension patent in 1552 in the North Riding, so that it seems unlikely that he ever returned to Lancashire for any major part of his life after the dissolution of Byland. Yet there is no extant evidence that he ever held a Yorkshire benefice.

<sup>34</sup> *Surtees Soc. Yorks. Chantry Certs.*, ii/531.

<sup>35</sup> *Yorks. Parish Register Soc.*



The York ordination registers seem to imply that Jackson and Cleveland were also migrants to Byland in the early 1530s—in this case from Roche Abbey. They were both ordained subdeacons at York on 30th March 1532 as monks of Byland, but were ordained deacons on the following 29th December as monks of Roche, and priests in February 1535, again as monks of Byland. Jackson then disappears from view. Cleveland certainly appeared in the North Riding with his patent in 1552 and was possibly the priest of the same name who was chantry priest in the church of Our Lady, Halifax, in 1548, and vicar of Tunstall in 1552.<sup>86</sup>

#### 19. WILLIAM HYRDE

It is possible that this was William Watson, monk of Byland, who was ordained priest at York on 29th December 1532. A William Watson, rector of Levisham, was instituted at Heselton in June 1554.<sup>87</sup> No monk of either name occurs in the 1552 pension enquiry.

#### 20. THOMAS MURTON ?

A monk of Byland of this name was ordained priest at York in 1532 with Watson. No such name occurs on any Byland pension list, nor (assuming that Murton is a place name) does it seem possible to identify him with any other in the pension lists.

#### 21 WILLIAM OLDFIELD ?

A 'fr. William Oldfield' is included with Byland monks ordained subdeacons on 21st December 1521. There is no other trace of the name, and it may only be an error on the part of the writer who copied the list into the episcopal register. On the other hand, it is not impossible that there was such a monk of Byland, who was transferred to another house, or who received a 'capacity' from Wolsey.

#### 22. WILLIAM WEDERALL ALIAS GILLING

He first appears in the York register as 'William Wederall de Gilling' made acolyte in February 1533. This may be merely an error, or may mean that he was not yet a monk. The latter hypothesis seems to be borne out by the fact that two years elapsed before he was ordained subdeacon on 1st April 1536, in the church of the Carmelite Convent, York, and then he was entered as 'fr. Willielmus gilling, monachus de byland'. There are no extant ordination records at York between February 1537 and March 1539. This may well be simply because

<sup>86</sup> *Surtees Soc. Yorks. Chantry Certs.*, ii/300; *York Act Books.*

<sup>87</sup> *Act Book* 2/f. 4.

ordinations were very few in that year. During the preceding thirty years, the vast majority of York ordinands had been either religious or seculars ordained to titles supplied by religious houses—since so many benefices were 'appropriated' to religious houses. The many dissolutions during that year and the consequent unsettlement in the surviving houses must have gravely upset ordinations.

Wedderall was ordained deacon in York Minster, at the altar of St Mary, on 20th March 1539, some months after the dissolution of Byland 'ad titulum promiss' quinqu' librarum in Gilling ex donac' nich' farefax de eadem militis'. A fortnight later, on Holy Saturday, 5th April, he was ordained priest to the same title. Presumably he served for a time as curate to the vicar of Gilling or chaplain at Gilling castle. He appeared with his patent for the meagre pension of £4 (corresponding to his status at Byland) in 1552. In May 1554 a William Wedderall resigned the living of Eperston, and someone of the same name died in 1566 vicar of Lanham Co. Notts.<sup>88</sup>

#### 23. WILLIAM WAULTON (WALTAM) ALIAS KIRKEBY

William Kirkeby, monk of Byland, was ordained subdeacon in the church of the Augustinians, York, on 24th February 1537. This must be the William Waulton of the Byland pension list at the dissolution. William Waltam, 'nuper monachus de bylande', was ordained deacon with others from the archdeaconry of Richmond on 20th March 1539. On 20th September of the same year, at a special ordination 'in monasterio de Guisborn' he was ordained priest, simply as 'William Walton'. There are numbers of references to a William Walton in the York diocesan archives, and some day it may be possible to disentangle them and to discover which refer to the monk of Byland.

#### 24. HENRY PEERSON ALIAS RICHMOND

A Henry Peerson occurs in the Byland first pension list, amongst the most junior members of the community. A Henry Richmond, monk of Byland, was ordained subdeacon at York in February 1537. He is not mentioned in the ordination lists of 1539-40, which may mean that he proceeded to the other orders during the year 1538-9 for which there are no records remaining. He was not called to the pension enquiry of 1552 and there seems to be no trace of his holding a benefice in the diocese.

#### 25. RICHARD JUDSON ALIAS BAXBY

Richard Baxbie, monk of Byland, was ordained subdeacon in February 1537. The list of ordinations to the diaconate in March 1539

<sup>88</sup> *York Act Book*, 1/f. 208v.



has 'Richardus Judson nuper monachus de bilande ad titulum'. [sic.] He was ordained priest in York Minster on 8th December 1540 to the title of his monastic pension. It is possible that he was the Richard Judson who was chantry priest and schoolmaster at Pickering in 1548, and perhaps also the man of that name who was vicar of Kirby Moorside from 1548 to 1592.<sup>39</sup>

#### 26. JOHN HERRISON

The Byland suppression pension list says that this monk was to have no pension because he had received the vicarage of Old Byland. It is practically impossible to trace his later career for a variety of reasons. There seems to be no reference to incumbents of this parish in the York archives. There are many references to John Harrisons—more than for any other name. But there were several ex-religious of that name.

#### 27. BARNARD BRADLEY ?

The suppression commissioners put this name in the first Byland pension list, but later struck it out. Otherwise there seems to be no trace of such a monk in ordination lists, institutions or Act Books. We have no means of knowing whether this was an error, or whether there was such a monk.

The attempt to compile the lists of monks of Byland and Rievaulx and to trace their careers after the dissolution has sufficed to show the many difficulties which hamper generalizations. Ex-religious were very numerous in Yorkshire—it has been calculated that there were some 438, not counting friars.<sup>40</sup> Also it will never be possible to make full lists of the incumbents of many parishes, partly because of missing records, partly because of the multiplicity of 'peculiar' jurisdictions in the diocese. Again, although there are hundreds of extant clerical wills dating from the sixteenth century, none seem to survive in the case of the great majority of ex-religious.

#### NOTE

Since the printing of *The Rievaulx Community after the Dissolution*, the following extra details have been noticed—

8. WILLIAM STORER was the son of John Storer of Hawnby, whose will, dated 4th August 1506 leaves—

'Abbati de Ryvax pro absoluciono xls . . . prioriss' et conventui de Arden . . . dompno Willmo. filio meo pro uno trentale xs.'<sup>41</sup>

<sup>39</sup> *Surtees Soc. Yorks. Chantry Certificates* ii/vii, 57; *York Act Books* 1 and 2.

<sup>40</sup> E. H. R. July 1940, A. G. Dickens, 'The Edwardian Arrears in Augmentations Payments and the Problem of the Ex-Religious'.

<sup>41</sup> *Yorks. Wills*, 6/159v.

9. RICHARD BLITH ALIAS SCARBOROUGH is mentioned in the will of his brother, Thomas Blythe, priest, dated 18th November 1545—

' . . . to be buried in the parish church of Scarborough in the Corpus Christi yle soo neye my fader as I maye convenientlie . . . a preist to singe a yere for my soule and my families . . . to Richard Blithe sonne to Sir Peter Blithe . . . to Robert Blithe my broder my virginalles . . . to my broder Sir Richarde Blethe iijli . . . to my broder Sir Peter Blithe my sarcenett tippett.'<sup>42</sup>

11. RICHARD LYNGE ALIAS ALLERTON was the son of John Leyng of Griff, Helmesley, yeoman, whose will, dated 9th December 1531, leaves—

'to my lorde abbat of Ryvall for absolucion iijs. iijjd. . . to every on of the brethren of Ryvalle iijjd. . . to the monasterie of biland for absolucion xxd. . . to the freres of Allerton . . . to the prior his broder for saying of on trentall of masses for my soule vx. . . my grandams pare of bedes and my mothers yf my broder and sister make no demand for them (go to maintain a light to our Lady) . . . supervisors . . . my sone dane Richard Alerton monke of Ryveall.'<sup>43</sup>

21. HENRY CAWTON ALIAS THIRSK was the brother of Robert Cawton of Thirsk, whose will, dated 24th June 1529, leaves—

'to Sir Roger Cawton my broder vjs. viijd. to hys offering when he syngs his first messe . . . to the three maries in Thriske church and Sanct ? 2 lb. wax . . . a trentall of masses by the freres of Richmond and Allerton . . . to the house of Arden . . . to my broder dan henry cawton iijs. iijjd.'<sup>44</sup>

#### 22. THOMAS CAPRONE ALIAS SKEGBY

He was a monk of Rufford Abbey and, as such, was ordained subdeacon in March 1535 at York. Presumably his coming to Rievaulx was connected with the fact that the last abbot (from 1537) had previously been abbot of Rufford.

H.A.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 13/118.

<sup>43</sup> *Yorks. Wills*, 11/164.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 9/457.



## PAUL NEVILL

OF THE ORDER OF ST BENEDICT

IT seems only yesterday, but it is really just half a century ago, that Sir Ernest Barker introduced Paul Nevill and me to each other when we were both undergraduates. It was the beginning of a lifelong friendship in which I was to learn more and more what Catholicism and Monasticism could be in the Twentieth Century.

Like my parents and grandparents before me, I had been brought up in the tradition of the Elizabethan Settlement 'strictly in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer' as my old headmaster expressed it.

Roman Catholics were for me a few effigies in bronze or marble in the old parish churches and cathedrals I had so far seen, or the romantic people in the pages of Scott or the very unpleasant people in Foxe's Book of Martyrs. About living Catholics, the small body described by an Anglican archbishop as the 'Italian Mission', I knew almost nothing.

As for monks they were nothing more than the worldly individual described by Chaucer and quaintly drawn in the Ellesmere manuscript, or the ghosts I tried to imagine I saw on moonlight nights moving about the picturesque ivy-clad ruins of the Cistercian abbey near my Public School, ghosts of men whose luxury and immorality had so shocked the tender conscience of Henry VIII that he had rightly ousted them from their homes.

And here I was face to face with a young man of my own age who admitted to being not only an adherent of that form of Christianity which England's rulers rejected more than three hundred years ago but also a member of the Benedictine Order, stretching back another thousand years. But yet, except for his clerical attire, he seemed very much like many other undergraduates. There was no museum mustiness about him, and certainly no particularly Italian flavour. In fact his Englishism was one of his most pronounced characteristics. And through him I was to learn that he was not unique, but that there were others like him proud to call themselves 'Catholics' or even, in the phraseology of English law, 'Roman Catholics' and equally proud of their membership of the old monastic orders, which once we thought Henry VIII had abolished for ever. All seemed surprisingly unlike the pattern laid down by Foxe.

I also learned that some of their ancestors and ancestors' brothers had suffered a cruel death under Henry VIII and succeeding monarchs, even down to Charles II for refusing to abandon the doctrine of the Papal Supremacy, which doctrine all England had once accepted for a thousand years.

I heard too that the first important person in England to advocate complete religious toleration was the Roman Catholic King James II, who lost his throne because he tried to establish this new and unpopular principle. It all seemed to fit so badly with the Whig and Protestant tradition as to what Catholics were like.

Sir Ernest, Paul Nevill and I at once formed a diminutive 'Œcumenical Conference'. Sir Ernest represented the Free Churches, for, though he has long been a distinguished Anglican, he was brought up a Congregationalist, as he himself tells us in his Autobiography. Nevill represented the Roman Catholics and I myself Anglicanism. For two happy years we argued 'about it and about'. But the spirit of the thirteenth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, the Epistle for Quinquagesima in both the Roman and the Anglican rites, guided and controlled us. Even when they joined forces against me on the subject of Laud and I sarcastically exclaimed 'Herod and Pilate were made friends that day', this was received by Paul with his characteristic good-natured laugh and by Sir Ernest with his equally characteristic paternal smile. From both of them I learned more than I can adequately assess.

And now the voice of the youngest of the three is stilled, by our human reckoning, before its time. May one quote the often quoted but untranslatable line of Virgil:

'Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt'?

It was never more apt than it is now.

During the Second World War it was my privilege to serve as an assistant-master at Ampleforth for a period which to me was all too brief. Here I found the young man with whom I used to argue at Oxford had developed into a dignified, efficient and much loved headmaster, one however whose 'punishment of evildoers' was as certain and effective as his 'praise of them that do well', which is as it should be.

I have already referred to Chaucer's Monk. There is little about that worthy which fits Paul Nevill. The Monk's chief characteristic was that he 'loved venery'. But Paul's nearest approach to loving 'venery' would be following the Ampleforth beagles. Chaucer's next line, however, does fit Paul, 'a manly man to ben an abbot able'. Manliness was as pronounced a characteristic in him as his Englishism and some of us hoped that when he retired from the headmastership there would be conferred upon him one of those titles of the great ancient abbeys which Urban VIII ordered to be preserved. He would have graced a mitre as his height and dignity graced high mass whenever he took part. But, as he himself once put it to me, he was rather 'Low Church'. That is, his mind was more occupied with the deeper things of his religion than with the less important matters of ritual. In conversation one soon discovered this.

No, not in the Monk but in that more estimable character the 'poure persoun of a toun' we see Paul, though that cleric was a secular not a religious. Chaucer's sketch of this ideal priest will last as long as the English language lasts. It is summed up in the words:

'Cristes love and his apostles twelve

He taughte, and first he folwed it himself.'

R. H. F. COLEMAN.



## BOOK REVIEWS

- THE IMAGE OF GOD IN SEX by *Vincent Wilkins, S.J.* (Sheed and Ward, 1954) 6s.  
 THE HOUSE OF GOLD. Lenten Sermons by *Bede Jarrett, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications, 1954) 9s. 6d.  
 WHAT CATHOLICS BELIEVE by *Josef Pieper and Heinz Raskop.* (Burns Oates, 1954) 9s. 6d.

FREQUENT CONFESSION. A Guide for those who confess weekly, fortnightly, or monthly by *H. C. Chéry, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications, 1954) 2s.

Each of these four books is primarily for the layman. They range from the deeper reaches of doctrine through the devotional to the severely practical.

Though idealistic in its study of Marriage, *The Image of God in Sex* is perhaps the most practical of all these books. Let it be said at the beginning, this book is not easy reading. The busy man or woman who starts it will need perseverance to finish. Leisure and prayerful thought alone will make it worth while. Nowadays this might seem a condemnation; far from it; this reverent and sympathetic study of the problem of human relationships in marriage will amply repay any effort spent upon it.

There will be the inevitable retort, no doubt, that priests should not meddle with things they know nothing about. Let them witness the marriage contract, state God's law concerning the Sacrament, and even listen to the individual *cris-de-cœur* of the unhappy, but do not let them suggest a way of life in marriage. They do not understand. Fr Wilkin lays himself wide open for that. Once the reader gives in to the temptation to believe it is true, he might as well put the book down at once; it will be killed stone dead. On the other hand, an open mind, striving to think with the author, and submitting itself to the time-honoured symbolism of traditional Christian thought will in all probability have unfolded before it a new view of Marriage, a deeply spiritual one. Perhaps that sounds too strong. Yet nowadays we are so used to hearing of the need to patch up broken homes, to establish some *modus vivendi* between incompatible partners, to reduce the strain of joined lives to something below breaking point, that we regard the Church's function after Marriage as a spiritual First Aid Post.

Fr Wilkins has started at the beginning; he has taken literally the statement in the Book of Genesis that man has been made in the image and likeness of God, and he has worked out, under the guidance of the Scriptures and the Authority of the Church, the implications of the fact that we so easily miss. And what implications it has. How many of us, if asked for a parallel to human Marriage, would mention the mating of the animals and birds? Very few would think immediately of Our Lord, united with the Church. Is there not something wrong in our attitude if we look below us for a parallel; does it not suggest we have missed the greatest glory of that state of life, which, perhaps, we have been living for years—that it is a human reflection of God's love for us, and even more mysteriously, of the very Trinity Itself? This is Fr Wilkin's own retort to the cynical: "Yes", some may say "this is very beautiful. It is a very beautiful ideal. It is something to aim at, not something that can be attained in practice." What nonsense! In innumerable homes throughout the world and the Christian centuries it has been and is being attained. For the Church of Christ is holy as well as human.

*The Image of God in Sex* is a book more than worth a careful and prayerful study.

*The House of Gold* by Fr Bede Jarrett, O.P., is a series of Lenten Sermons preached in New York in 1930. There is a group on 'Life's Temptations', a group on the Passion of Our Lord, but the majority deal with varied aspects of Marriage.

Necessarily Fr Bede's approach is different from that of Fr Wilkin. His was not the balanced study of a problem, the steady unfolding of an ideal; he was speaking to men and women present before him; he had no inhibitions against appealing to the emotions; he was trying to fire them with a conviction and sense of the possibilities for good and happiness in the Sacrament of Marriage, and he used every device and practical detail to drive his point home. Few read Fr Bede's sermons without receiving encouragement, though there is always the danger that the message does not go beyond the heart to the head. It is up to the reader. This is a book for browsing—a sermon a day, perhaps—rather than intensive reading.

*What Catholics Believe* is a translation from the German of *Christenfel* (literally, 'Christian Spelling Book') by Josef Pieper and Heinz Raskop. The authors have succeeded in presenting the essentials of the Faith in a readable manner. They have not presented us with a skeleton, devoid of any beauty. Rather, they have sought to convey how essentially satisfying the Christian Faith can be. This is no series of isolated snippets about what we believe, so many sections, and sub-sections of a celestial Highway Code. Rather it shows Christianity as a way of Life, Christians as Members of the Mystical Body, united to Christ the Head of that Body, and united to each other as Members of Christ. Here every essential in the Faith is shown as part of God's plan to make it possible for us to know, love and serve him. The authors do not baffle us with a wealth of disconnected Scriptural texts, but weave them in to their own exposition, thus driving home their significance. By quoting the Fathers of the Church, and the Decrees of the early Councils, they introduce many to a field of Christian writing which is almost a closed book outside the world of the professional theologian; and how well-chosen their quotations are.

It would be a mistake to expect within the one hundred and forty pages of the text a complete account of Christian Doctrine. Here is outlined the essential significance of the Truths of the Faith, how each individual Truth fits into the pattern of the whole. We must go elsewhere if we wish for a detailed survey of the Virtues and Vices, for a practical yard-stick to assess the gravity of a particular sinful action, for an explanation of the Sacramental symbolism in the liturgy of the past and present.

Some of the authors' introductory remarks to the consideration of the Christian Virtues will perhaps give some hint of the sanity of approach. 'Virtue makes a man fit and able to be what his Creator intends, and to do what his Creator wills. This virtue is not good surface behaviour and orderly deportment. A good man is more of a man than a bad one, in the sense that he is making more of his humanity. He is in every respect more fit.' This book should help many, not so much in the secondary task of answering questions, but in the primary one of having their own Faith supported by an intelligent and grateful appreciation. Such will inevitably mean that their own words will carry more weight; they will be their own words, not barely assimilated quotations—or misquotations—from some work of apologetics.

*Frequent Confession* by H. C. Chéry, O.P., is an important contribution to a neglected study of the Sacrament of Confession. The author's main purpose is to help those who go frequently to Confession to retain their sense of the value and holiness of the Sacrament. Confession must not become a dull routine, the regular repetition of an automaton. The author suggests that there is that danger for two reasons. Firstly, because the penitent's confession is usually vague and lacking in precision, and secondly, because the positive side of the Sacrament is not considered. It is both sacramentally and psychologically sound to be precise in one's self-accusation. This makes it possible for the priest, as God's representative in judgement, to assess the nature of the sin, and it ensures the salutary humiliation



of the penitent, not to mention the mental relief experienced by projecting one's guilt outside of oneself. Secondly, the Grace offered in the Sacrament is one of forgiveness of past sin, but also looks to the future temptations of a nature weakened by sin. Just as confession precedes forgiveness, so advice or encouragement can be rightly be expected to bolster up the firm purpose of amendment. The author appeals to penitents to be sufficiently precise in their Confession, so that the advice and encouragement can be more than some vague platitude, but applicable to his own circumstances, and difficulties. If a man experiences the sense of routine boredom, he might ask himself whether he is not to blame by his vagueness. Does he fail to give an individual priest the chance to see the pattern of his life, so that against that pattern the same priest might suggest a planned approach to God, a consistent means of self-discipline, but always with the supreme purpose which makes self-discipline worth while—closer union with God?

The price of the pamphlet seems excessive. Other firms produce quite adequate editions of similar size for a quarter of the cost, or less.

The translation by Lancelot Sheppard is beyond reproach.

Each of these books, in its way, serves a useful purpose. None of them suffers from an excessive use of the technical language of theology, so baffling to the ordinary reader. It is with sincerity that they are recommended to the readers of the JOURNAL. It should be clear from the review that Fr Wilkin's book holds pride of place.

J.L.R.

SELECTION II. A Year-book of contemporary thought. Edited by Cecily Hastings and Donald Nicholl (Sheed and Ward) 16s.

THE NEW TOWER OF BABEL by Dietrich von Hildebrand (Burns Oates) 15s.

AN ESSAY IN CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY by Dom Illyd Trethowan (Longmans) 12s. 6d.

... in St Thomas's conception of philosophy it is inherent in the nature of a philosophical question that it cannot be answered in the sense in which it is put... —so Josef Pieper in his essay, 'The negative element in St Thomas,' in *Selection II*. The justification of this *prima facie* surprising statement provides us with a conception that connects these three books. Pieper continues, 'St Thomas defines "comprehensive" knowledge as knowing a thing in so far as it is knowable in itself... so that nothing is left in it that is not known... Now it is an answer of this kind that a philosophical question by its very nature demands... And it is impossible—because the "being knowable" of a being... consists in its "having been conceived" by the Creator.' Pieper adds, 'philosophy's business is with the incomprehensible because it is inherent in the nature of a philosophical question to enquire into the roots of things and to penetrate into the dimension of being as "conceived" by the Creator...'

Really to know things as they are, we should have to see them as God does. For unless we know things as creatures, as imitations, images, of God, we do not fully know them. However, we can escape agnosticism, because we can begin to know them in this way. Our end indeed is achieved in the possession by the mind of the ultimate truth, awareness of the ultimate reality; but this is won in eternity and as the result of our charity on earth.

It is the main contention of Pieper's essay that we must see the truth of things in their correspondence to God's 'idea' of them. And it is the discovery of the editors of the book, as they say in the Introduction, that from the variety of the articles they have collected ('articles which impressed them as of outstanding variety and importance') a unity emerged, namely 'the possibility of discovering in the world

of experience a pattern, a significance, not imposed upon experience, but emerging from it.'

Pieper's article ends the book and makes explicit the concept that is suggested throughout. Fr Richard Kehoe opens on 'The Holy Spirit in the Scriptures' and concentrates on the idea of creation, a Scriptural idea richer and more comprehensive than we had suspected, and not to be connected, without careful adjustment of concepts, with the metaphysical idea of creation. *A Theology of Clothes* by Erik Peterson discusses illuminatingly some of the implications of the original clothing in grace of the human creature and of his physical nakedness becoming remarkable only after sin. Herbert Kühn assembles some fascinating evidence in 'The Problem of Primitive Monotheism', although, to the inexpert at least, his conclusions seem somewhat too categorical. But it is not possible to detail all the papers. Together they provide a stimulating collection, and as instructive as those of the first volume of the series. It seems absurd that this volume should have been criticized unfavourably in some quarters. The variety of topics does not lack a unity of theme and the inspiration behind the selection is sound, a desire to republish first rate articles on matters scientific and speculative in the truest sense, an attempt to redress some of the losses incidental to the extreme specialization of modern studies.

Science and speculation are not incompatible, as is evident in the case of Aristotle, but they have been thought so, and are pursued by many in a way that makes them so. With a tendency to analyse, to criticize, there comes easily the inability to wonder, to admire, to see visions and dream dreams, and to speculate. Rationality does not fulfil itself in either alone; appraisal should include the quest for an affirmation of positive values as well as the effort to criticize (and self-criticize) and eliminate the ugly, the false and the evil. Dietrich von Hildebrand makes this fundamental point with reference to many issues. His essay, 'The Rule of Reverence in Education', is particularly to be recommended, and not less his exposure of the cult of efficiency, and his assessment of the status of aesthetic values in relation to morality. With the ideas of his book one would not quarrel. It is unfortunate that his writing falls short of the artistic ideals that he commends. Perhaps it is good American (though the reviewer doubts it) that the author writes—it is certainly not good English. He justly attacks the 'over technicalization' of modern life, but his language seems to have been affected by this very evil, 'the mysterious plenitude of interpersonal situations' for example, or the frequent use of 'desubstantialization', 'depersonalization'. What does the 'desubstantialization of the human mind' mean? 'Reasonability', 're-installation', 'hyperactivity', 'intentionally' (for 'in the mind'), 'statolatry' are to be deprecated. Yet the reader sympathetic to his ideas will not feel more than irritation at such expressions, and the sort of person that he wishes to convert will not notice them.

That the universe reveals God is suggested in *Selection II* and proclaimed by von Hildebrand. It is argued by Fr Illyd Trethowan. But he is not concerned with the revelation of God in nature ('Scholastic cosmology will be almost entirely disregarded here') or with scientific proof (he expressly leaves aside formal logic). He says rather that, 'Metaphysics is indeed closely akin to art. For knowledge, as we shall see, is essentially a matter of intuition, that is of *beholding* (italics his) and only secondarily a matter of employing logical techniques.' And he does not use von Hildebrand's appeal to aesthetic and moral values. Also, 'as a Christian philosopher I am not concerned with many of the questions which now agitate our academics...'. He conceives an approach to a Christian philosophy apart from that of scholasticism or of modern empiricism. He rejects the Thomist doctrines of abstraction and of matter and form, and some others, which make it seem surprising that he should claim not to disagree with Thomism in fundamental matters.



In presenting St Thomas' way of 'showing that God exists' he gives in 'simplest form' and 'non technical' language a resumé of the first three of the Five Ways. It is a pity that the differences between them should be obliterated. It weakens St Thomas' approach severely so to conceive it. But St Augustine's argument from truth receives more sympathetic handling. The author concludes 'The mind is aware of itself as acted on by God—without this St Thomas' 'cosmological argument' might prove to us an unmoved cause of the world, but would not prove to us the 'Father of lights'. Did St Thomas think a 'cosmological argument' proved a 'Father of lights'? Surely not; however, we are told that in any case we have to be aware of our mind being acted on by God before the argument will yield this conclusion. This means that we cannot show that there is God until we experience our mind's reception of His action. But who can say whether this happens, for why do we know that it is God that is acting? We cannot see God and if we infer that it is He, we do what Dom Iltyd has said is inadequate and nowadays so unconvincing, make an inference from effect to cause, as the conventional Thomists do. In the end then it is, it seems, a not un-Thomist position that is offered. As in the other books under review the author insists that we must learn to see all the realities of our existence as standing in a relation to the ultimate reality, God. But this seems to give all the more reason to the Christian thinker for speculating about the universe. Is there a Christian philosophy? Philosophy seems to be an activity or a habit of activity that a Christian may or may not have. But because creation reveals God, he will, if he philosophises, study creatures. And when a scientist asks whether he really thinks that the staggeringly vast and splendid cosmos of modern discovery exists simply for the sake of our life on earth, he will say, no, not for that first. It was made—and we can recognize it better now—for the glory of God.

P.D.H.

COLLINGRIDGE: A Franciscan Contribution to Catholic Emancipation by Rev J. B. Dockery, O.F.M. (Johns: Newport) 25s.

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION by Gerard Culkin (Paternoster Publications) 6s.

THE MARTYRDOM OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS by Kieran Mulvey, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 2s. 6d.

A life of Bishop Collingridge—one of the greatest of the early nineteenth century Vicars Apostolic—has long been badly needed. The history of Catholicism in the eighteenth century and the first decades of the nineteenth century has long needed revision, in the light of MS. evidence. Fr Dockery's book is, therefore, very welcome—doubly welcome, since it is a full scale study from much new MS. material.

The general reader will find it hard going. It is directed primarily to the practised Catholic historian of the period, who is familiar with the background and institutions. It is severely business-like in style to the point of baldness, and eschews generalizations. But even the general reader ought to persevere, since the book, in and through its very mass of detail, gives a vivid picture of the realities of early nineteenth century Catholic clerical life.

We could wish that Fr Dockery had made more use of footnotes. Much detail could have been relegated to these, and the text would thereby have been clearer and the author left more elbow room for generalization.

For an Ampleforth reader, the book is full of local interest. There is much that is new about Bishop Baines—though we still await a definitive study of that remarkable man. Then there is interesting material on Prior Marsh, and on Abergavenny, a Franciscan mission and house of studies which is now an Ampleforth mission.

Fr Culkin has succeeded in compressing within a hundred pages a readable account of the English Reformation based on the most recent printed sources. He is anxious that the ordinary intelligent non-Catholic, who cannot cope with longer and more technical modern works, should realize how the Reformation appears when it is seen from outside the traditional interpretations which Protestant—and especially Anglican—historians long imposed upon it.

We could wish that Fr Culkin had made more use of the significant admissions of modern Anglican historians. Thus Gregory Dix's verdict on Cranmer, and Professor Hamilton Thompson's strictures on the ancient Anglican fable of the essential Anglicanism of the medieval English Church would bear more weight with Anglican readers than much historical detail.

Also, in Fr Culkin's estimate of the reasons for the collapse of English Catholic resistance before Henry VIII, we could wish that he could have set alongside fear confusion of mind. Even an educated layman, moving much in clerical circles, like St Thomas More, was for years hazy about the exact basis, human or Divine, of the Papal Primacy. There is plenty of evidence that numbers of others who at first accepted the Oath of Supremacy, were then stimulated to research into the theology and history of the Primacy. Also we cannot follow Fr Culkin when he (agreeing with Fr Hughes) sees Lutheranism necessarily in the formularies issued between 1543 and 1547.

Fr Mulvey's book is a passionate statement of the case for the canonization of Mary, Queen of Scots as a martyr. It is his thesis that, whatever may be said of her early life and the Darnley episode, her end was a true martyrdom. The reader will be bewildered by the statement on page 19 that 'it is in conformity with [Urban VIII's] decrees that this study is written. No claim for Mary's martyrdom will be made'—when he notices that one chapter is called boldly 'The Martyrdom' (pp. 28ff). We should be much more impressed by Fr Mulvey's case, if he produced a longer disquisition on the relation between political and religious motives in those Catholics executed in the sixteenth century. The Holy See, in choosing to satisfy some of these and not others, has refused to accept as martyrs en bloc all such sufferers.

H.A.

RED STAR VERSUS THE CROSS by Francis Dufay, M.E.P. and Douglas Hyde (Paternoster Publications) 6s.

CALVARY IN CHINA by Father Robert W. Greene, M.M. (Burns Oates) 16s.

It is impossible to read either of these publications without being overwhelmed by a feeling of alarm. *Red Star Versus the Cross* presents a serious, clear, and factual account of Communist tactics which should be read by every Christian. This account is compiled by missionaries expelled from Red China and is edited by two men well qualified to speak on this subject. Father Francis Dufay is an experienced China missionary; and Douglas Hyde was for years the news editor of the London *Daily Worker*. We are presented with a detailed account of the methods used by the communists in spreading their doctrine, and the use and misuse of anything and everything by godless enthusiasts to meet their own ends. 'The Communist according to his own standards never lies, never contradicts himself, he simply aligns his action to the existing state of materialist evolution.' Thus we read that 'When a capitalist country is in process of being conquered by Communism, intellectual preparation and persuasion always precede the use of coercion.' The writers of the book consider that Christians are corrupted by Communism because they do not understand it; and they regret that even priests do not yet take it seriously. Let us remember this final quotation before we turn to the second book under consideration 'Knowledge



of Marxist doctrine and the Christian position is the first point; one must know the tactics of the persecutors.'

*Calvary in China* is the story of a missionary who sees his work for Christ ruined by the Red Conquerors, who use the very methods set out in *Red Star Versus the Cross*. His faithful parishioners become his accusers, his school children denounce him, his friends call for his execution. Finally, he is expelled as 'a false priest and an American agent'. The priest is Father Robert W. Green, a Maryknoll missionary; and he tells his story without sentiment or sensationalism, and holds the reader in suspense to the very end. From the previous book *Red Star Versus the Cross*, we quoted 'one must know the tactics of the persecutors'. This second book certainly gives the stark facts and tactics. But, alas, we must observe that *Calvary in China* is presented in an unattractive cover and costs sixteen shilling. No doubt it will find its way into the libraries of seminaries and colleges, and perhaps some Catholics will be able to afford the price; but will it ever reach the people mentioned in *Red Star Versus the Cross*? We wonder if this superb story will ever be read by those people who are presented with communist literature, which is cheap and attractively produced, by the enthusiastic followers of Moscow. Perhaps it is this thought which really produces the sense of alarm already mentioned.

J.S.

CITEAUX AND HER ELDER DAUGHTERS by Archdale K. King (Burns Oates) 30s.

THE GOLDEN STRING by Bede Griffiths, O.S.B. (Harvill Press) 12s. 6d.

Mr Archdale King in his book gives English readers the fruit of much modern French research into the history of the great original houses of the Cistercian family. This, in itself, is a great service. We may legitimately question his publishers' optimistic prophecy that the book will prove to be of 'absorbing interest to the increasing number of people to whom the monastic way of life makes a strong appeal'. The plan of the book—confining its scope to five houses, and telling their history in the form of a chronicle of their abbots—makes more for a work of reference than something for the general reader.

Dom Bede's book witnesses in a different way to the influence of monasteries in the modern world. It is a spiritual autobiography of great candour and freshness, which culminates in the author's conversion to Catholicism during a visit to Prinknash Abbey. We could wish that those who have read Fr Louis Merton's *Seven-Storied Mountain*, would also read *The Golden String*, which complements and corrects some of the one-sidedness of Merton's work.

H.A.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

POVERTY. English Version of La Pauvreté in Problèmes de la Religieuse d'aujourd'hui tr. Lancelot C. Sheppard (Blackfriars) 15s.

THE PRACTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF GOD by Brother Lawrence. Paternoster Series 13 (Burns Oates) 1s. 6d.

THE RIGHT VIEW OF MORAL RE-ARMAMENT by Mgr Suenens (Burns Oates) 6s.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS NO. 15 (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.

THE MEANING OF HOLINESS by Louis Lavelle with an introduction by Dom Iltyd Trethowan 10s. 6d.

CHURCH AND STATE THROUGH THE CENTURIES. A Collection of Illustrated Documents. Edited and translated by Sidney Z. Ehler and John B. Morrall (Burns Oates) 35s.

SO NEAR IS GOD by James M. Gillis of the Paulist Fathers (Burns Oates) 15s.

THE PERFECTION OF MAN BY CHARITY by Reginald Buckler, O.P. (Blackfriars) 13s. 6d.

LATIN FOR HISTORIANS by R. F. Glover and R. W. Harris (Blackwell) 4s. 6d.

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY FROM THE VISIONS OF ANNE CATHERINE EMMERICH tr. by Sir Michael Palalreit with supplementary notes by Rev. S. Bullough, O.P. (Burns Oates) 16s.

REVISION NOTEBOOKS. English, History, Mathematics, Physics, Latin, French (Basil Blackwell) 1s. each.

SPELLS collected by F. McEachran (Basil Blackwell) 15s.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY, Vol. XLI \$3.50. Vol. XLII, No. 1, pp. 1-144. \$1.50.

THE PRIEST IN THE WORLD by Josef Sellmair (Burns Oates) 18s.

A CHRISTOLOGY FROM THE SERMONS OF ST VINCENT FERRER. Selected and translated by S.M.C. (Blackfriars) 12s. 6d.

THE CONFESSIONS OF ST AUGUSTINE IN THE TRANSLATION by Sir Tobie Matthew. Revised and edited with an introduction by Dom Roger Huddleston. Orchard Books (Burns Oates) 15s.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS, No. 16 (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.



THE EDITOR would like to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

*The Downside Review, The Oratory Parish Magazine, Pax, St Peter's Net, The Ushaw Magazine, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Les Cahiers de Saint-André, The Douai Magazine.*

*The Loretian, The Wykehamist, St Bede's Magazine, The Coathamian, St John's Gazette, Novo, The Beaumont Review, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Sedberghian, The Kearsney College Chronicle, Prior Park Magazine, The Barnardian, The Cantuarian, The Georgian, The Pocklingtonian, The Corbie, The Ratcliffian, The Augustine's Magazine, The Peterite, The Raven, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Mitre, The Cottonian, Bootham, The Cornelian, The Edmundian, The Shirburnian, The Oscotian.*



## OBITUARIES

### FR AELRED WHITE

FATHER AELRED WHITE, of Fort Augustus Abbey, who died on 9th November 1954, has a large claim on our prayers, for by the generosity of his Superiors he was allowed to help in our parishes. For most of the year 1930 he was at Merthyr Tydfil, and then for sixteen years at St Alban's, Warrington.

He was a man of many gifts and immense zeal. He was particularly successful in attracting and instructing converts. His own history may have contributed to this success, for he had been brought up on Evangelical principles and passed thence to High Anglicanism before being received into the Church. He suffered much from general ill health and particularly from weak eyesight, but was brave in the way he faced his impediments. May he rest in peace.

### FRANK BAMFORD

Sadly we record the untimely death, in November, at the early age of fifty, of Frank Bamford, Senior Classics Master at Dulwich College.

He was an Old Boy of Manchester Grammar School, a Scholar of Corpus, and a Lay-master at Ampleforth between 1926 and 1937.

Those, who can recall the School in these years of expansion, will remember him for his innate Lancashire friendliness, for his unflinching cheerfulness and forthright commonsense, and for his sterling work with the Classics Sixth.

Throughout his married life he was guided and fortified by the stimulating personality of his wife, Marie, who pre-deceased him by about a year.

He leaves a daughter, and two sons, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy.

## NOTES

THE following were solemnly professed in 1954: Br Adrian Convery on 12th January, Br Ian Petit, Br Ambrose Griffiths, Br Gregory O'Brien, Br Herbert O'Brien, Br Rupert Everest, and Br Charles Macauley on 25th September and Br Dominic Milroy on 8th December. The following were simply professed on 21st September: Br Gerald Hughes, Br Cyril Brooks, Br Edward Corbould, Br Dunstan Adams, Br Henry Wansbrough, Br Ignatius Knowles, Br Colin Havard and Br Felix Knollys.

Ten postulants were clothed for the novitiate in September.

Fr Kenneth Brennan left last September for work away from the monastery. He had been novice-master since 1946. He leaves us temporarily to assist the Douai fathers at Blyth, Northumberland, and we offer him our best wishes in his new work. Fr Bruno Donovan has succeeded him as novice-master. The following changes have been made on the parishes. Fr Denis Marshall has left Abergavenny, of which he had been in charge, for Knaresborough, and Fr Antony Spiller who had preceded him at Knaresborough succeeds him at Abergavenny. Fr Cyprian Thompson has left Workington to assist at Warwick Bridge.

In the autumn last year there came to Fr Abbot an invitation from the Most Reverend the Archbishop of St Louis and a group of American laymen, for the Ampleforth Community to found a monastery and school near St Louis, Missouri. Later several of these laymen and a priest paid a visit to Ampleforth, and this was followed by a visit of Fr Richard Wright and Fr Robert Coverdale to the United States. In January the Conventual Chapter agreed to the project and Fr Abbot decided to undertake the proposed foundation.

So far no further details are available. But something may be said concerning the country in which it is proposed to make the foundation. The State of Missouri was organized in 1812 and admitted into the Union in 1821. Previously it had belonged to the Louisiana Purchase, made over to the United States by Napoleon in 1803. The area had been explored by the French who founded the fur trading post of St Louis in 1764. The French had taken possession of the area in 1682 through

La Salle, who was preceded by Joliet and Marquette in 1673. But the earliest explorer had been a Spaniard, De Soto who had sought gold and silver there in 1541. Thus the European connections of the State derive from an earlier period of American history than do most of those of the Middle West. There is to-day a considerable French and German strain in the population and the proportion of Catholics in the part where the foundation is to be made is about 40 per cent.

We hope to be able to publish further information about this venture in future issues.



Fr Prior has been set the task of writing a life of Fr Paul. He would be grateful for letters or facts connected with Fr Paul, especially any which cover the earlier periods. Any incident or anecdote or recollection which would bring out some side of his character or work would be most gratefully received.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for John Binning (1948) who was drowned in a sailing accident in Sydney Harbour on 25th September; for Anthony Horne (1942) who died in November; and for Stephen Noblett (1901) who died on 23rd December.



WE offer congratulations to the following Old Boys on their marriage:—

Dr Anthony Walsh to Jossy Schulte at St Benedict's Church, Ealing, on 18th September.

Patrick O'Donovan to Hermione Marie Fitzherbert Brockholes at St Thomas Church, Cloughton-on-Brock, on 20th September.

Guy Francis Lorrinan to Gabrielle Tatiana Unbegaun at St Aloysius Church, Oxford, on 25th September.

Captain Hew Fleetwood Hamilton-Dalrymple, Grenadier Guards, to Lady Anne-Louise Keppel at St Thomas of Canterbury, Woodbridge, on 25th September.

Peter John Ryland to Diana Jean Robinson at St James's, Spanish Place, on 25th September.

Pieter Adriaan Kerstens to Renée van Aarsen at the Church of St Martin, Voorburg, Holland, on 18th October.

Anthony Gerard Astley Birtwistle to the Hon. Diana Barnewall at Brompton Oratory, on 30th October.

Michael W. L. Dunne to the Hon. Mary Rodd at the Chapel of the Carmelite Convent, Presteigne, on 13th November.

Thomas Francis Hubbard to Melise Marie de Merindol at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on 27th November.

John Leatham to Maureen Kidd at the Catholic Church, Athens, on 15th November.

Barry Yates to Lois Margaret Costello at St Theresa's Church, Ottawa, on 11th December.

Captain R. K. May, The Border Regiment, to Jennifer Mallet at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on 29th December.

Christopher Lucas Thomasson to Bryony Josephine Anne Powell at St James's, Spanish Place, on 11th January 1955.



ALSO to the following on their engagement:—

Peter Douglas Fanshawe, The Queen's Bays, to Clemency Mary Marcia Elwes.



Major Michael Anthony Wilberforce, Royal Marines, to Lynette Margaret Furze.

Captain Arthur John Redfern, M.C., T.D., R.A.O.C., to Maria Chionidou.

Anthony Francis William Astle, The Cheshire Regiment, to Susan Anne Wallis.

The Earl of Dumfries to Beatrice Nicola Grace Weld-Forester.

Peter Christopher Caldwell to Phoebe-Ann Hill.

Andrew Byrne to Celia Swann.

John Bright to Jennifer Gladstone.

Thomas Aydon Bates to Lizanne Musgrave.

Jeremy Elwes to Clare Beveridge.

Alec Gregory Fenning Welstead to Constance Wendy Dixon.

C. W. MARTIN and H. J. Morland made their Simple Profession as Dominicans at the Priory, Woodchester, on 27th September.

BROTHER FABIAN (Robin) BINYON made his Solemn Profession as a Benedictine at Prinknash Abbey on 22nd December.

R. P. CAVE has been appointed Crown Examiner in Peerage Cases.

C. D. P. McDONALD has been appointed an Assistant Keeper in the Printed Books Department of the British Museum.

In the New Year's Honours Capt. J. S. Dalglish, R.N., was appointed C.V.O. Squadron-Leader J. M. McCann, R.A.F., received the Air Force Cross.

SIR HENRY GRATTAN-BELLEW has joined the Colonial Service, and is District Officer, Kikuyu Guard, at Fort Hall and Nyeri.

R. M. HERLEY is with the B.B.C. in Manchester.

CECIL FOLL, who qualified a year ago at the Middlesex Hospital, has gone for a year with his family to Aden.

DENIS FAIRHURST has moved from British Guiana to Jamaica, where he is working for Philips Radio. Capt. P. C. M. Mocatta has left Mauritius and is with the K.A.R. at Kiambu, Kenya.

M. W. CHAPMAN is tea planting in Assam.

DR F. J. G. KINSELLA, after spending some time in Somaliland, is now working for the Basrah Petroleum Company, and has visited Bahrein and Kuwait for medical conferences.

P. F. RYAN has gone to Nairobi with Standard-Vacuum Oil.

P. J. E. SHEAHAN is teaching English at the Accademia Navale, Livorno.

NIGEL HAMILTON, who for some years has been rubber planting in Malaya, has returned with his family to England.

WE have recently had news of the three Yates brothers. Lieut-Col H. St J. Yates, M.B.E., is in Japan. Major J. A. Yates is now in this country. A. B. Yates, whose marriage is recorded elsewhere, is in the Canadian Civil Service, and is at present in the Yukon attached to the Royal Canadian Engineers.

AMPLEFORDIANS will be interested to know that the development of the Laycock-de Normanville Overdrive, which is fitted to about twenty cars, including Austin-Healey 100, Doretti, Humber Hawk, Jaguar Mark VII, Sunbeam Alpine, Bristol 405 and many other well-known makes, is due to an Old Boy, Edgar de Normanville.

THE oldest Amplefordian is Joseph Francis Macadam who lives in Buenos Aires. He is 95 years old, and left the School at the age of 16, eighty years ago next July. Donald Grant, who visited him recently has written: 'He really is a wonderful man, the head of a Firm of Importers which he himself founded, and he still gets the 9 o'clock train into town four times a week. I found him walking round the garden giving directions about what was to be done. We then went inside for a chat by the fire. His memory about Ampleforth was tremendous. He talked about the 'New Church' which had recently been built, and was disappointed to hear that it was about to be pulled down again! He remembered running up to the swimming pool for a dip before breakfast (I suppose the reservoir on Bathing Wood Hill). It was a tough school, he said, but he was sure it turned out better boys than any of the modern schools do! He was at Ampleforth for three years, during which time he never went home, and he could remember excursions by horse-drawn carriage to



Scarborough during the summer holidays. One of his latest exploits was when he was coming home on the *Magdalena* on her maiden voyage and she was lost; he and his granddaughter, with whom he was travelling, were the last two passengers off. He is a most respected member of the British Community in the Argentine, and a great credit to Ampleforth.

MICHAEL DUNNE had the unusual honour of having two of his portraits accepted, at his first entry, for the exhibition of the London Salon of Photography: they were singled out for favourable comment in the *Times* review of the exhibition.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES

OXFORD. Among the freshmen last term were: P. D. Burns, *Queen's*; J. D. Fenwick, *New College*; F. M. B. Fisher, *Lincoln*; D. M. Chamier, M. J. Fudakowski, *B.N.C.*; J. E. Kirby, *Corpus Christi*; F. Galen, J. M. Gaynor, F. C. B. Greene, D. R. MacDonald, J. J. Russell, P. L. Williams, *Christ Church*; J. H. Clanchy, A. K. J. Prugar, E. A. Rothert, R. S. Royston, *Trinity*; R. P. Liston, *St John's*; G. P. C. Sirwell, *Jesus*; J. P. S. Martin, I. R. Wightwick, *Wadham*; A. R. N. Donald, *Worcester*; T. Lewis-Bowen, *St Edmund Hall*; F. D. Bennetts, Brother Laurence Kenworthy-Browne, *St Benet's Hall*.

There were sixty-four undergraduates in residence in the Michaelmas Term. H. M. L. Morton is President of the O.U. Conservative Association and is on the Library Committee of the Union. A. Firth is President of University College J.C.R. J. J. Russell was in the Freshman Athletic Team against Cambridge. Ian Simpson has been playing regularly for Blackheath 1st XV.

CAMBRIDGE. Among the freshmen were: P. J. Hartigan, *Clare*; T. C. Dewey, *Pembroke*; R. D. Inman, *Gonville and Caius*; R. G. Macfarlane-Reid, *Corpus Christi*; D. E. C. Seward, O. R. W. Wynne, *St Catharine's*; E. P. Beck, G. H. Morris, *Jesus*; C. C. Cowell, *Magdalene*; E. Byrne-Quinn, J. J. Eyston, A. E. French, M. W. Hattrell, P. E. Poole, A. C. C. Vincent, *Trinity*.

There were thirty-eight Amplefordians in residence.

LONDON. P. J. Coyle, R. M. Swinburne (London Hospital).

LIVERPOOL. A. Hawe.

MANCHESTER. J. P. A. Wortley.

K. M. BROMAGE, P. Bridgeman and Lord David Crichton Stuart have entered the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

B. J. O'CONNOR has been awarded his M.A. at the National University of Ireland.

P. J. O'NEILL recently qualified at Guy's Hospital.

#### THE OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

The Society held its autumn meeting at Worplesdon on Saturday, 4th September. It is gratifying to be able to record that there were considerably more Old Boys present than last year.

Despite the rain throughout the summer, the course was in excellent condition. Despite this and the fact that we were able to play in shirt sleeves the scoring was remarkably high. In almost every case, however, this could be accounted for by the last few holes—an interesting example of the theory that those who do not play golf a lot tire towards the end of a round.

The Raby Cup (Scratch) was won by E. W. Fattorini, playing with R. M. Whedbee, who proved to be runner up; his second to the eighteenth finished stone-dead giving him an 'eagle' three to Whedbee's four.

#### SCORES

<i>Raby Cup</i>	E. W. Fattorini 82 R. M. Whedbee 83
<i>Honan Cup</i>	H. F. Strode 86 - 11 = 75 R. P. Barker 84 - 9 = 75 (This tie was decided by the score over the last four holes.)
<i>Gormire Putter</i>	E. W. Fattorini and R. M. Whedbee 79 - 6½ = 73½

#### MATCH v. BEAUMONT UNION G.S.

A match versus Beaumont on Sunday, 5th September, resulted in a win for Beaumont by four matches to two with two halved.

The match was played by foursomes, changing partners after luncheon.

Results (Ampleforth names first):—

Fattorini and Whedbee lost to Birchford and Jontred (1 hole).  
Barker and Bromage halved with Ambrose and Harold.



H. Strode and Everington beat F. Outred and Hewitt (1 hole).  
 McKechnie and Bonser lost to Ferguson and Tolhurst (6—5).  
 Fattorini and Barker beat Birchford and Tolhurst (5—4).  
 Whedbee and Bromage lost to Ferguson and J. Outred (6—4).  
 H. Strode and Bonser halved with Harold and F. Outred.  
 McKechnie and Everington lost to Ambrose and Hewitt (5—4).



The autumn meeting 1955, will be held at Worplesdon on Saturday, 3rd September, followed by a match against Beaumont on Sunday, 4th September.

The dates for the Halford-Hewitt Cup have not yet been fixed.



#### EASTER, 1955

There will be a retreat at Ampleforth for Old Boys this year at Easter. On Good Friday and Holy Saturday, 8th and 9th April, discourses will be given. All who intend to come are asked to communicate with the Guestmaster, Father James Forbes, as soon as possible.

## SCHOOL NOTES

At the beginning of the School Year The Staff was constituted as follows:—

Fr William Price (*Head Master*)

#### *Monastic Staff*

Fr Columba Cary-Elwes	Fr Patrick Barry
Fr Sebastian Lambert	Fr Damian Webb
Fr Oswald Vanheems	Fr Leonard Jackson
Fr George Forbes	Fr Kevin Mason
Fr Paulinus Massey	Fr Maurus Green
Fr Anthony Ainscough	Fr Philip Holdsworth
Fr Peter Utley	Fr John Macauley
Fr Bernard Boyan	Fr Martin Haigh
Fr Hubert Stephenson	Fr Edmund Hatton
Fr Austin Rennick	Fr Basil Hume
Fr Bruno Donovan	Fr Brendan Smith
Fr Cuthbert Rabnett	Fr Julian Rochford
Fr James Forbes	Fr Luke Rigby
Fr Jerome Lambert	Fr Hugh Aveling
Fr Barnabas Sandeman	Fr Benedict Webb
Fr Denis Waddilove	Fr Timothy Horner
Fr Walter Maxwell-Stuart	Fr Nicholas Walford
Fr Benet Perceval	Fr Joseph Carbery

#### *Lay Staff*

H. G. Perry	G. T. Heath
L. E. Eyres	P. S. H. Weare
R. A. Goodman	P. O'R. Smiley
W. H. Shewring	H. Spencer
T. Charles-Edwards	G. S. Dowling
S. T. Reyner	E. J. Wright
E. A. L. Cossart	J. M. Richards
B. Richardson	J. B. Dalton
F. S. Danks	W. A. Davidson
G. de Serionne	J. H. Whyte
J. H. Macmillan	L. F. E. Borland
J. E. Pickin	B. Vazquez
J. C. Dobbie	J. McDonnell
C. P. W. Hayward	E. A. Haughton



Mr E. A. HAUGHTON has been appointed to the English Staff.



WE offer congratulations to Mr and Mrs G. S. Dowling on the birth of a son.



THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	... ..	H. J. Arbuthnott
School Monitors	R. H. Sheil, T. C. Morris, L. N. van den Berg, P. M. Vincent, P. F. V. Howard, J. M. Morton, A. J. A. Green, G. C. Hartigan, J. P. P. Nason, J. I. Daniel, S. Foley, S. L. Sellars, N. E. Corbally-Stourton, R. J. G. Binny, D. H. J. Shipsey.	
Captain of Rugby	... ..	L. N. van den Berg
Captain of Boxing	... ..	D. H. J. Shipsey
Master of Hounds	... ..	G. C. Hartigan
Librarians	E. P. Arning, T. J. Cullen, T. R. Harman, J. I. Daniel, A. G. Gibson, M. C. P. Dunworth, J. F. A. Young, C. D. P. Cochrane	



THE following left the School in July 1954:—

C. M. J. Balinski-Jundzill, R. V. Bamford, E. C. Bannen, E. H. Barton, G. J. Bull, E. Byrne-Quinn, A. G. Campbell, A. O. W. Cave, D. C. Chamier, M. T. Clanchy, C. C. Cowell, P. J. Coyle, H. G. Davies, P. Dewe-Mathews, T. H. Dewey, D. P. Evans, J. P. Fawcett, S. R. Fletcher, F. J. Galen, I. C. Gilroy, F. C. B. Greene, J. F. Harold-Barry, C. J. Harrington, A. J. Hartigan, A. Hawe, T. N. Heffron, M. P. Hickey, A. S. Holmwood, J. G. Hopkins, D. J. Ingle, J. M. Kenworthy-Browne, J. D. King, J. E. Kirby, H. W. Lawson, D. M. Leahy, E. K. Lightburn, A. N. Lyon-Lee, R. G. Macfarlane Reid, R. Macmillan, M. F. J. R. Mahony, A. E. Marron, D. F. J. Martelli, N. F. Martin, D. H. M. Massey, P. E. N. McCraith, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, R. O. Miles, C. M. J. Moore, G. H. Morris, C. P. J. O'Callaghan, D. G. J. V. Pavillard, P. E. Poole, J. D. Prentice, D. Rae, A. G. Randag, A. J. Riley, R. E. S. Robinson, E. A. Rotherth, R. S. Royston, M. H. Stapleton,

W. J. Stevenson, D. F. Swift, R. M. Swinburne, R. B. Tong, M. M. Tylor, P. J. Watkins, B. M. X. Wauchope, J. B. Whitehall, P. L. Williams, J. P. A. Wortley.



THE following boys entered the School in September 1954:—

C. R. Balfour, C. N. A. Balme, J. W. Bean, C. Bereng, J. F. Boardman, A. E. Bowring, A. H. Bradshaw, G. P. M. Brocklehurst, P. L. Burke, C. C. Burn, P. C. Burns, R. G. F. Burton, J. A. Bush, A. E. W. H. Butcher, G. F. Chamberlain, P. J. Chambers, M. E. D. Chamier, T. L. Coffey, J. S. E. Coghlan, W. H. Considine, A. R. C. B. Cooke, D. A. Corbould, P. B. G. Czajkowski, P. H. Dale, P. J. Davey, D. Davidson, M. J. Dewhurst, G. M. Dudzinski, T. D. Ely, M. G. P. Falkiner, M. J. Farrell, E. J. Field, A. E. G. Fitzgerald, F. C. B. French-Davis, R. G. Fletcher, M. J. E. Fogarty, A. W. Glanville, M. P. C. Gibson, A. W. Gilbey, J. J. Ginone, J. F. O. Greenwood, R. L. R. Honeywill, D. P. Hope, J. M. Horn, J. K. Horridge, C. F. Jackson, P. K. S. Kassapian, P. M. Kershaw, N. E. Kerr Smiley, A. J. King, R. Knowles, S. T. Leonard, T. N. Leonard, J. G. Lumsden, J. Macmillan, F. J. Madden, J. C. R. Marjoribanks-Egerton, A. M. G. Martelli, P. W. T. Masters, C. C. Maxwell, P. J. McCann, P. F. McSwiney, M. G. P. Montgomery, A. M. Moor, R. E. R. Morgan, P. J. Morrissey, J. M. Muir, B. T. O'Driscoll, S. K. O'Malley, A. H. Osborne, P. Phelan, A. G. Pernyes, D. M. Pollock, M. J. Postlethwaite, W. R. Prentice, F. H. Quinlan, B. A. J. Radcliffe, R. E. Randag, P. P. Read, S. J. Rothwell, N. T. Ruddin, S. Sarmiento, J. D. M. Sayers, C. G. Smyth, W. A. A. Sparling, C. G. Stobart, D. R. Stubbs, D. J. P. Synnott, L. C. Tate, G. V. Unsworth, H. E. van Cutsem, J. M. Vanheems, J. R. M. Wayman, M. J. Whitehall, M. R. F. Wilkins, P. Wilson, C. G. Wojakowski.



THE following were successful in the General Certificate Examination in July 1954:—

Allmand C. T., d + b † 8B	Bamford R. V., 21 23
Anderson H. R., 3 4 5A 9 10 12 +	Bannen E. C., †
Arbuthnott H. J., F h † 9	Barker T. M., † 14
Arning E. P., a b c † 8B	Beatty E. D. J., 5A 9 20
Ashton R. L., x † 5	Beck C., 21 23 24
Backhouse J. R., 3 4 5A 9 10 12 + 20	Bellville R. H., 3 4 9 10 12 + 14 + 20
Bailey J. C. R., f † 9	Beveridge H. J. R., K L Y 8B
Balinski-Jundzill C. M. J., 7 12	Bibesco G. M., 7
Balme P. R. M., 3 4 5A 9 12 + 20 21 26	Birch T. M. S., 3 7 26



Black D. S., 3 7 9 20 26  
 Blakstad M. B., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 21  
 Bland P. R., 4 24  
 Bradley J. B., 3 4 5A 7 9  
 Brown P., 3  
 Bull G. J., †  
 Byrne-Quinn E., l y † 23  
 Campbell A. G., 3 20 21 23 24  
 Campbell C. L., 3 20 24 27  
 Carr-Saunders N. J., 3 20 23 24  
 Cave A. O. W., d † 5 21  
 Cave P. D. G., 3 7 9 20 26  
 Cave S. C., 3 4 5A 12+  
 Cazalet F. W. G., f h †  
 Chamier D. C., a b † 5E  
 Chasseau L. F., 9 12+ 20  
 Chibber E. P., x † 5  
 Clanchy M. T., 4 5A 9 20 27  
 Clennell C. A. L., 3 4 5A 7 9 12+ 26  
 Collins D. M., 3 5A  
 Connolly C. A., 3 9 12+ 20 21 23 24  
 Connolly C. K., K L y † 8B  
 Connolly D. J., 5A  
 Cotton J. H. E., 9 20 21  
 Cowell C. C., 9  
 Coyle M. J., 26  
 Coyle P. J., k l y † 8B  
 Crank J. A. M., 3 7 9 20  
 Crossley M. J., 7  
 Cullen T. J., a b c † 8B  
 Cumming J. D., 3 4 7 9 12+ 20 26  
 Cummings J. T., 3 4 9 20 24  
 Cunningham M. D., 3 4 5A 9 10 12A 20  
 Curran E. J. D., 26  
 Cutbill J. L., j K † 8B  
 Daniel H., 3 4 5A 7 26  
 Daniel J. I., a b c † 4 8B 18+ 20  
 D'Arcy N. J. M., 3  
 David A. T. M., 3 5A 7  
 David R. C. M., h x †  
 Davies H. G., †  
 de Fonblanque H. B., † 5A 7 22  
 de Guingand F. R., 23  
 Delouche F. C. F., d+ s+ 3  
 del Tufo C. A., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 20 21 26  
 del Tufo P. R., V K L † 8B  
 des Forges J. A. S., 3 7 9 12  
 Dewe Mathews A. P., 5A 20  
 Dewe Mathews P., † 3 5 7  
 Dewey T. H., k  
 Dillon W. A. M., 3 5A 9 20  
 Dougal M. G. G., f h †  
 Dyer S., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20

Eastwood A. M. T., 3 7  
 Edye A. H., F h † 4 9  
 Encombe Viscount, h † 12+  
 Endall S. E., h † 7  
 Evans D. P., h x † 8B  
 Evans M. J., 3 4 5A 9 20  
 Evans O. V. D., v k † 8B 14+  
 Evans P. R., v k L † 8B  
 Fanshawe R. H. W., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 20 21  
 26  
 Fawcett J. F., 3 26  
 Fawcett J. P., †  
 Fazackerly A. G. L., 3 23 24  
 Fellowes N. P. J., 27  
 Ferro H. G., † 12+ 15+  
 Festing J. F. C., 3 4 5A 9 20 26  
 Firth T. J., 3 4 5A 7 9 20 26  
 Fitzherbert L. J., h † 12+  
 Fogarty A. J., 3 9 12 20 21 23 24  
 Fogarty K. W., 4 9 12 20 21 24  
 Foley S., h x †  
 Fordyce J. S. E., 20  
 Frost R. C. Y., 5A 7 20  
 Gainer P. St C., d s+ †  
 Gallagher R. B., 3 4 9 12+  
 Gegg, S. J. D., f h † 8B 9  
 Gibson A. G., f h †  
 Gilroy I. C., 8B 12  
 Gorayski J. M., 5A 7 12+ 26  
 Gray D., 3 4 9 20 21 23 24  
 Green A. J. A., 9  
 Greene F. C. B., 22  
 Grey N. R., 3 12  
 Grey R. C. E., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21  
 Guiver C. D., 5A  
 Hales J. E., 3 5A 9 12+ 26  
 Hall C. H., 3 9 12+ 20 26  
 Halliday D. F. P., 9 20 26  
 Halliday J. A. G., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21  
 Harman T. R., a b c † 4 8B  
 Harold-Barry J. F. J., x 5 27  
 Havard P. L., 3 9 20 21 23 24  
 Have A., k l y † 3 8B  
 Heffron T. N., h †  
 Hickey M. P., h x † 8B  
 Hill A. M. H., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 14+ 20  
 Hodgson T. P., h †  
 Holmwood A. S., 24  
 Honeywill C. S. R., a b c † 8B  
 Horsley J. M. P., f h  
 Howard P. F. V., h x †  
 Hugh Smith H. O., 3 4 5A 7 9 12 20  
 Ingle D. J., h x †

Irvine R. J. M., 22 23 24  
 Johnson-Ferguson N. S., v 23 24  
 Kelly R. P., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20  
 Kenworthy-Browne J. M., l y †  
 Keogh B. P., 3 4 5A 7 9  
 Kerr-Smilely H. R., h †  
 King C. P., † 5  
 King J. D., †  
 King S. J. J. E., 3 20  
 Knollys R. C., † 5  
 Krasinski A. H. A., v K l  
 Langford M. C., 3 4 5A 7 26 27  
 Lawrence L., 3 4 5A 7 12+ 26 27  
 Leahy D. M., x 8B 27  
 Leonard N. J., 3 4 9 12+ 14 20  
 Lewis D. H., 5A  
 Lewis P. M., h † 9 12+  
 Lightburn E. K., h x †  
 Llewellyn P. A. B., F H †  
 Lorimer R., 9 12+  
 Lowsley-Williams P. G., 3 12+ 20  
 Lumsden H. D., h † 9 24  
 Lyons A. J. B., f h † 20  
 McCraith P. E. N., 3 12+  
 Macfarlane Reid R. G., h † 12+  
 McGonigal C. I., a b c † 4 8B 20 21  
 Mackenzie-Mair J. P., 22 23 24  
 Macleod N., 3 4A 7 9 20  
 Macmillan C., 3 20 21  
 Macmillan R., 9  
 Maczek A. O., v K L † 8B  
 Mahon B. J., 3 7 9 12+ 26  
 Mahony M. F., 9  
 Manassei J. P., 3 4 5A 7  
 Marnan E. T. K., h †  
 Marron A. E., a b c †  
 Marron M. L., 22 23 24  
 Marshall J. W., 3 4  
 Martelli D. F. J., d+ s+ †  
 Martin N. F., d+ s+ †  
 Massey D. H. M., † 5 12+  
 Masterton Smith M. J., 3 5A 9 10 20  
 Messervy N. J., d+ h †  
 Meyer M. A., 3 4 20 24  
 Meyer N., 3 4 12 20 24  
 Middleton-Stewart C. J., 9  
 Miles R. O., 14+  
 Moloney T. D., 3 4 5A 7 9 27  
 Moore C. M. J., f h †  
 Morgan-Jones D. J., 5A 20 21 23 24  
 Morland C. F. H., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21  
 Morland D. P., JJ † 8B  
 Morley C. R. W., 3 9 12+ 20 21 26

Morley G., h †  
 Morris B. J., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+  
 Morris J. D., 7  
 Morris T. C., h  
 Morrough-Bernard D., 3 5A 20  
 Morton J. M., h †  
 Muir J., 9 12+  
 Murphy A. A., 3 9 12+ 20 24  
 Nason J. P., a b c † 8B  
 Nevill A. G., 3 7 9 12+ 26  
 Northcote A. H. S., 3 4 5A 7 9 12 20 26 27  
 Northcote H. C. S., 3 4 5A 26  
 Noton D. H., v 23 24  
 O'Brien M., 3 5A 9  
 O'Brien M. D., 3 4 20 21 24  
 O'Callaghan P. C. J., 12+ 26  
 O'Connell M. H. R. R., d+ h † 8B  
 O'Donovan G. B., 24  
 O'Donovan R. P., 3 9 20 24  
 O'Driscoll R. D., 3 5A 9 12+ 20  
 O'Sullivan V. J., 3 4  
 Oxley N. F. M., 20 26  
 Pakenham P. M., a b c †  
 Patterson T. F., 3 4 9 12 20 24  
 Pavillard D. G. J. V., 3  
 Peake H. A., h †  
 Peake R. A., 3 9  
 Pearce J. P., †  
 Peart M. J. B., 3 5A 9 12 20 21  
 Peart P. G., † 8B 12+  
 Petrie N. C., 7 26  
 Poole P. E., k l y †  
 Prentice J. D., l † 27  
 Prioleau J. R. H., d+ h † 8B 9  
 Quinlan J. D., 3 9 12 21 23 24  
 Radcliffe F. C. J., 3 4 5A 9 10 12 20 21  
 Rae D., 12 26  
 Randag A. G., 8B  
 Read T. B., 3 4 5A 7 9 20 21 26  
 Reynolds S. F., 3 4 12+ 26  
 Riley A. J., l 22  
 Rivolucri M. F. G., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 14+  
 Robinson A. P. P. S., † 5 7 12  
 Robinson B. L. à B., h † 8B 12  
 Rothert E. A., a B c †  
 Rothwell J. D., a b c † 4 8B 20  
 Royston R. S., l †  
 Rushforth C. P., v † 23 24  
 Ryan K. J., 3 4 5A 7 9 20 26  
 Salter H. F. K., 12 22 23  
 Salter R. J. K., 5A 20  
 Scanlan D. M., 3 4 5A  
 Scanlan M. P., 3 5A



Scarfe F. H. B., d + 14 +  
 Sheil R. H., d h †  
 Shipsey D. H. J., 7  
 Simpson A. M. T., a b c †  
 Smith W. C., 5A 20 26  
 Smyth P. J., 3 4 5A 7 9 12 + 20 21 26  
 Spencer T. V., 3 4 5A 7 20 26  
 Stapleton M. H., 5A 7 20 26  
 Stevenson A. E. A., 3 4 9 12 + 20  
 Stevenson W. J. F., 20  
 Stitt I. P. A., 3 4 9 20 21 26  
 Stobart H. A., 3 4 5A 9 10 20  
 Sulimirski K. J., v k 8B 24  
 Sullivan J. H., 3 9 12 +  
 Sweeny B. C., 3 4 5A 9 12 + 14 + 20 21  
 Swift D. F., h † 12  
 Swinburne R. M., k l y †  
 Thomas A. R., 3 4 5A 9 12 26  
 Thompson J. R., 3 4 9 20  
 Thompson M., 3 4 20 21 23 24  
 Tomlinson A. G., f h  
 Tong R. B., 5A  
 Tugendhat C. S., 9 12 +  
 Tylor J. C., f h †  
 Tylor M. M., x † 5 24 27  
 Tyrrell T. K. H., h x  
 van den Berg L. N., a b c † 8B  
 Vernon Smith M., 7 20 26  
 Villiers A. M., 3 4 5A 9 12 +  
 Vincent P. M., f h † 8B 9  
 Wardle T. P., 9 23 24  
 Watkins P. J., l y †  
 Wayman F. C. G., h † 27  
 Whitehall B. J., 5A 8B 20  
 Whitfield A., a b c † 4 8B 20  
 Whitfield R., 3 4 5A 9 10 12 + 20 21  
 Whiting N., f h † 9  
 Williams P. L., j †  
 Wilson D. G., 4 24  
 Wilson M. C., 3 4 5A 7 9 20 21 26  
 Wilson P. J., 3 5A 9 10 12 + 20 21  
 Wood P. L., 3 4 5A 7 9 12 + 20 26  
 Wortley J. P. A., k l † 8B 22  
 Wright P. M., h †  
 Wyndham Lewis D. G., † 5  
 Wynne M. L. S., h  
 Zaluski I. M., 9 12 + 14 +  
 Zoltowski R. A., 3 4 9 20

## KEY TO SUBJECTS

*Advanced Level, small letter for pass,  
 capital for distinction.*

a Latin (Group I)  
 b Greek  
 c Ancient History  
 d French  
 e German  
 f Latin (Group II)  
 s Spanish  
 h History  
 x Geography  
 j Mathematics (Group III)  
 v Mathematics (Group IV)  
 k Physics  
 l Chemistry  
 y Biology  
 + Oral

## Ordinary and Alternative

## Ordinary Levels

3 English Language  
 4 English Literature  
 5A English History  
 5B European History  
 7 Geography  
 8B Economic Structure of England  
 9 Latin  
 10 Greek  
 12 French  
 13 German  
 14 Spanish  
 15 Italian  
 18 Welsh  
 20 Elementary Mathematics  
 21 Additional Mathematics  
 22 General Mathematics  
 23 Physics  
 24 Chemistry  
 25 Physics with Chemistry  
 26 General Science  
 27 Biology  
 † General Paper

THE LIBRARIAN gratefully acknowledges an unusually rich crop of gifts.

An anonymous well-wisher has given *The Royal Philatelic Collection* by Sir John Wilson, a most lavish publication by the Dropmore Press, bound in full red morocco, with raised bands on spine. The principal feature is the reproductions by colour lithography which are of unprecedented quality, and will interest many besides the pundits. Lord Bracken has given a copy of Venerable Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* from the Shakespeare Head Press; a limited edition equally distinguished for its printing, its binding and its contents. We are most grateful for this thing of beauty. There is no space to do more than list the rest: Leonardo da Vinci's *Notebooks* and many other books of the Reprint Society from Mr Stead; *Alice au Pays des Merveilles* with remarkable illustrations from M. René Varin of the French Embassy; Introductions to English and International Law respectively from W. J. Ward; *Tittivulus*, a verbiage collector from M. M. Tylor; C. S. Lewis' *The Horse and His Boy* from H. R. Kerr-Smiley; Tanner's *Story of Westminster Abbey* from Col. Anderson; Arlott's *Cricket* in 'the Pleasures of Life' series comes suitably from J. E. Kirby; Prescott's *Jerusalem Journey* from C. C. Cowell; Hawkes' *Prehistoric Britain* from Abbot McCann; Campbell's *Lorca* from Mr McDonnell. Besides these, a distinguished collection of books including Bewick's *Birds* and a number of limited editions has come from M. H. Cramer; a number of Ruskins and some others from Mr B. King, and a notable collection of sailing books including many of the Uffa Fox from Br Rupert. Few lists are complete, and those who are omitted deserve no less gratitude for that, and perhaps more.



LAST term ended in a confused and somewhat melancholy fashion—except that 150 or more boys had the benefit of a longer Christmas holiday and some of the Staff was relieved of its usual end of term labours. The influenza began before the last fortnight of term and at its height there were about 150 boys down, of which two were seriously ill. The result was the curtailment or cancellation of many School activities including the Play and the Concert and the gradual evaporation of boys from classrooms, first to bed and then home. The scholars had been sent away earlier, in some cases, unfortunately, not in time to escape the sickness. A 'working party' stayed through to the end; and even then there were still some who were not well enough to travel much before Christmas. It was however fortunate that an otherwise successful term should not have been interrupted, as in many schools, in the middle of its course, but only a short time before it ended.



## THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the beginning of the term, T. J. Cullen was elected Leader of the Government, and P. M. Lewis Leader of the Opposition. Cullen was succeeded in office by Lewis, Pakenham and Rothwell, who, however, although elected well before the end of the term, never managed to deliver a speech in his new position. P. A. B. Llewellyn was elected and, surprisingly, stayed Secretary.

Attendance was small throughout the term. Speaking was confined to a small corps of veterans, augmented by a very few maiden speakers. Benches tended to contain the same people in varying combinations, and the few floor speakers were regular. P. M. Lewis attracted most attention in his speaking, but he relied for his rather vulgar effects more on a ready flow of words than any penetrating thought. A. H. Edye was always amusing with his exotic manner, while the House could rely on J. D. Rothwell for thorough-going jingoism and snobbery. A. M. Simpson and H. Beveridge were steady speakers, and M. Dunworth proved his level head when faced by P. Pakenham's low heckling and barracking. Among the better floor speakers were Howard and Hodgson, while among the maiden speakers P. M. Vincent and Scrope stood out. Other regular floor speakers were Atherton, Pickles and T. D. Molony.

The motions debated during the term were:—

'This House views the coming term with disgust, abhors its fellow men, and refuses to co-operate.' Lost, Ayes 31, Noes 40, 5 abstentions.

'This House considers that France, the sick man of Europe, is dying, and should not be allowed to drag the rest of Western Europe with him to the grave.' Won, Ayes 39, Noes 24, 8 abstentions.

'This House does not believe that one man rule is the only answer to Communism.' Lost, Ayes 21, Noes 35, 1 abstention.

'This House deplors man's dependence on manufactured entertainments.' Lost, Ayes 24, Noes 28, 1 abstention.

'This House considers that the R.S.P.C.A. merely affords scope for foreigners to scoff at British sentimentality towards animals.' Won Ayes 54, Noes 27.

'This House considers that a Press, unguided by censorship, lies between the public and the Truth.' Lost, Ayes 29, Noes 51, 1 abstention.

'This House prefers the beautiful to the bizarre.' Won, Ayes 38, Noes 20, 3 abstentions.

P.A.B.L.

## THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society has had a successful and enjoyable term. The meetings were well attended, and although there were no outstanding speakers, the general standard of speaking was high. Moreover, members came to

debate and all seemed interested in a high standard of behaviour and order. The older members were responsible for this happy state of affairs, in particular the committee on which Mr A. B. Knight, the Secretary, Messrs Rogerson, Brennan, Hales and Read served. These were all good speakers—Mr Knight could be relied upon for good sense, Mr Hales for violent denunciations, and Mr Read for quiet good humour. Mr Whitehall was an amusing speaker and always pleased the House. Among the younger members mention should be made of Mr Coffey, who made his points clearly and authoritatively and Mr Bradshaw who always had something to say on everything. Mr Gibson was sound in his judgements and Mr O'Brien persistent. All those mentioned and many others are to be congratulated on their contributions the activities of an old and venerable Society. A feature of the debating this term has been original voting on the traditional debates, for instance the House disapproved of Blood Sports by 38 votes to 4. Twenty-five members decided that corporal punishment was not the best deterrent for crime, while 22 voted against. England's greatness has passed, so 26 members concluded against 20, who had been stoutly led by Mr Stacpooole in a vigorous and patriotic speech.

The Easter Term normally sees in falling away in attendance, but it is to be hoped that this will not happen this year. The Debates are more successful when the House—Classroom No. 1—is full.

## THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Fr Hugh retired from the Presidency this year, and the Bench would like to acknowledge his services with sincerest thanks. The new President is Mr Davidson. T. D. Molony succeeds N. Whiting as Secretary.

It was a most successful term. The highlight was an outing to Durham on All Saints', when the Dean of Durham himself showed us round the Cathedral: a memorable visit. Many people have addressed the Society: Fr William gave his customary talk on Current Affairs, and the President of the Heraldry Society, Mr J. P. Brooke-Little, came to speak about Heraldry. Among other speakers were Mr Davidson, S. J. D. Gegg (an old Bencher) and three present Benchers, R. P. Kelly, M. J. Crossley and J. A. M. Crank. All these gentlemen we thank heartily. A Historical Debate, a most diverting venture, was also held on the motion that 'The English have let their history go to their heads'. The motion was carried.

T.D.M.



## THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society's activities opened well with two consecutive lectures given by Fr Damian. Both were entitled 'Dancing through Portugal' and were very well illustrated with the lecturer's own colour slides. The following lecture, 'A visit to Iceland', also proved very interesting. The lecturer, Mr Marlin, illustrated his talk with a short film which he had taken in Iceland; this proved to be amusing even if it was not entirely geographical. Next E. J. Wright, Esq., gave a lucid account of the problems of the Saar—by so doing he maintained the Society's tradition of talks on current affairs. 'By train to the Tigris' was the title of the last lecture of the term. It was given by C. Wilson, Esq., an Old Boy of St Cuthbert's house, who had recently done the trip. Unfortunately, the lecture and film on the Manchester Ship Canal had to be cancelled owing to the influenza epidemic.

It was proposed that the Society should go to Northallerton for the purpose of examining it as a County Town, however, owing to lack of support it had to be cancelled, or rather, postponed.

With a membership of sixty and a waiting list of nigh on twenty the Society is in a healthy state, due mainly to the hard work of our President, Fr Leonard Jackson, who has arranged the term's business with such great care.

J.E.A.

## AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

The Young Farmers' Club this term has taken great steps forward in its development. The meetings have changed completely from what they were two years ago—now the members enter into the discussions more freely and ask many more questions. The reason for this may lie in the programmes themselves, for this term we enjoyed three excellent film meetings, at each of which there was someone present to answer questions—for this we must thank Mr Farndale, our Club Leader. The films shown during the term were *Scrapbook No. 4*, *Cleaner Milk Production*, *Factors of Soil Fertility*, *Harvest from the Skies* and *Good Cowmanship*. We would like to thank Mr Umpleby and Mr Wood for so kindly coming and answering our questions. The highlight of the term was the outing on the feast of All Saints, when eighteen members of the Club went to Malton where in the morning we looked over Mr Wertheimer's farm and then went to the Talbot Hotel for an excellent lunch. In the afternoon we went over the Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory which aroused much interest. The outing was a thorough success and was greatly enjoyed by all who went.

Attendance at meetings during the term was exceptionally good and although membership has dropped slightly to about forty the Club is going stronger than ever.

T.J.P.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

At the first meeting of the Club's Forty-fifth Session P. G. Moorhead was elected Secretary. A film lent by Messrs Mullard, *Ultrasonics in Industry*, was then shown, which gave an excellent account of the production and uses of vibrations of very high frequency. Fr Benedict Webb gave the first lecture of the term, speaking to the Club about 'X-Rays'. Of special interest were a number of his own expertly-taken negatives of the many types of break and fracture that a School doctor has to deal with. R. J. M. Irvine's lecture on 'The Construction of Boulder Dam' was a good illustrated account of a major engineering achievement. Mr Gibson Martin, of the Iron and Steel Federation, spoke of 'Steel in an Atomic Age', dealing with methods of increasing production, and with the research that is being done to promote fuel economy and to make new alloys for engineering and industry. A colour film, *The Open Hearth Furnace*, showed in interesting detail all the processes of production. The Secretary, in his lecture on 'Cellulose Acetate Rayon', explained the chemistry of the production of staple fibre yarn, and the colouring of the woven fabric by dyeing or printing. The last lecture of the term was given by H. F. K. Salter on 'The Birth and Development of the Steam Engine', using two good film strips in illustration.

P.G.M.



## RUGBY FOOTBALL

### FIRST FIFTEEN

At the beginning of the term it looked as if the XV this year would be young and inexperienced. There were only three who had played regularly the previous year, but the Colts had had a strong side and we knew that we would have to rely on them to fill up the vacancies. On the whole this was a success, for the team has had a good term.

Looking back one is able to recall a number of feats on the football field which give good grounds for satisfaction—one remembers two hard fought games against Denstone and Sedbergh, a battle in the mud with Stonyhurst, fine scrum-half play from E. P. Chibber, some strong running on the wings at the beginning of the term, when the ball could still be handled with ease, one recalls above all the good performances of T. J. Perry at the end of the term. These things remain in the mind, although one regrets that one cannot record victories in all the school matches. Three of these were lost, but never more than by one try, which suggests that the defence of the side was good. The standard of tackling was, in fact, not so high as it has been in recent years and there was a notable reluctance in some matches to put a man down at the earliest opportunity, and a certain bewilderment when the opposition used the kick ahead. With the heavy fields and wet ball this came to be the normal tactic for making ground and in too many matches the XV were slow to discover the answer. As an attacking side the XV were on the whole too erratic. In the matches against Headingley and Giggleswick the passing and speed of the threequarters was good, but in the subsequent matches they were sometimes unable to overcome the hazards provided by the unkind elements. Good threequarters, as Sedbergh showed us, should be able to handle accurately and maintain their balance when the ball is soapy and the ground treacherous. This is largely a matter of practice, and practice, with all its drudgery and monotony, from earliest youth. One felt that this was a good threequarter line which could have been very much better. T. V. Spencer, at fly-half, did not prove to be the player we had hoped he would become, but he did a sufficient number of good things to make us look forward to seeing him again next year and his defensive kicking often extricated the team from an awkward situation, in particular against Stonyhurst, when two long raking kicks removed danger from the Ampleforth line. The wings were the best of the threequarters, for they were both powerful runners and A. G. Fazackerley, playing in his first representative team in the School, was an intelligent player. These two suffered inevitably later in the term, though one feels that they should have been liberally supplied with the ball when they still had time to manoeuvre. In general the ball tended to reach the wings too late. These lines may seem unduly critical, but it is only fair to add that there were plenty of signs which suggested that the line was beginning to move more quickly and it was unfortunate that the cancellation of matches at the end of the term deprived the threequarters of an opportunity of showing their real worth.

The weather, on the other hand, seemed to bring out the best in the forwards. They were a fast and lively pack; they learnt the importance of getting onto the ball quickly and their loose heeling was at times excellent. The tight scrumming was better than usual, with R. H. Sheil and J. M. Morton making a solid second row, but the line-out play, with the notable exception of J. M. Morton, was still weak. L. N. van den Berg became a good hooker, and this was the reward of much hard practice. T. J. Perry and D. F. Halliday both showed themselves to be accomplished



*Standing, left to right*

S. L. Sellars  
E. P. Dewe-Manlews  
D. L. Nairac  
J. M. Morton  
M. G. Dougal  
A. C. Endall  
T. V. Spencer

*Sitting, left to right*

E. P. Chibber  
T. J. Perry  
D. F. Halliday  
L. N. van den Berg  
A. B. Smith  
A. G. Fazackerley  
A. F. Green



*Standing, left to right*

S. L. Sellars  
B. P. Dewe-Mathews  
D. L. Nairac  
J. M. Morton  
M. G. Dougal  
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*Sitting, left to right*

E. P. Chibber  
T. J. Perry  
D. F. Halliday  
L. N. van den Berg  
A. B. Smith  
A. G. Fazackerley  
A. F. Green





footballers, and A. F. Green was a good leader and with an instinct for being in the right place at the right time. S. L. Sellars was brought into the side late and justified his selection, for his speed and liveliness were invaluable on the heavy grounds.

The victory over Headingley by 23 points raised expectations high. The threequarters had moved very well indeed, the forwards were several yards faster than their opponents. But the match against Mount St Mary's was a very different story. The game was played on a most depressing afternoon; almost dark with occasional heavy rain. Territorially there was practically nothing in the game. Ampleforth generally won the ball from the tight scrums but in the loose they were often beaten to the ball by the opposition. The real tragedy from the Ampleforth point of view was that the halves had no understanding at all. Chibber played a most courageous game and made one or two effective breaks, but he quite forgot he had a partner. This match was to have an excellent effect on him as he fully realized what he had done and never did it again. The threequarters, therefore, got a deplorable service, but on the rare occasions that they got the ball they seemed slow. The tackling was hard and keen.

The Mount side, on the other hand, was a nicely balanced team, with good forwards and a competent pair of halves—all that was needed on such a day. Unfortunately, the game was ruined—numerous penalty kicks and scrums destroyed the rhythm of the play and one wonders whether the enjoyment of players and spectators had not been subordinated to a too literal interpretation of the new rules. It is therefore, difficult to describe this game. A penalty kick to each side and a try to the Mount just about represents the character of the match and the superiority of the Mount in a drab but hard game.

By the next week many of the faults revealed in this match had been overcome and the team gave a good account of itself against a side which, though beaten, never gave up trying.

GIGGLESWICK  
Won 25—11

Play was indeterminate during the first ten minutes while both teams were accustoming themselves to the awkward behaviour of a light ball in a strong diagonal wind. Then, Ampleforth although playing against the wind, established a temporary superiority, and two very good tries were scored on the left by Fazackerley, both the results of quick heels from the loose and clean passing down the line. A third followed, again unconverted, but then Ampleforth allowed their grip to relax and Giggleswick rallied well. Their backs made good use of the wind with diagonal kicks, and repeated attacks brought them a try and a penalty goal, so that they were only three points down at half-time.

The second half, from the Ampleforth point of view, was a mixture of good and indifferent play by both the forwards and the backs. Cross and Morton were good in the line-out and the pack was usually quick on to the loose ball, but at other times they made elementary mistakes. The backs did not make use of the wind as Giggleswick had done, but the three second half tries came from good opportunist efforts, especially the one scored by Spencer from a strong break through by Endall. Smith converted two of these and added a penalty bringing the final score to 25. Giggleswick never allowed themselves to be completely dominated. They scored a converted try, and were still making attacks until the final whistle.

This was an encouraging match. The threequarters particularly showed promise and the forwards were quicker on to the ball than previously.



DENSTONE  
Lost 8—9

However a week later at Kirkstall, against a heavier pack, it was a case of the team with the better backs losing to the team with the better forwards. That did not prevent a good and most exciting game, however, with the result hanging in the balance until the final whistle.

Playing into the sun Ampleforth pressed Denstone hard right from the start. The threequarters soon showed that they were potentially dangerous and a good run by Endall and Smith was stopped just short of the Denstone line. The pressure was maintained. With thirteen minutes play gone, the Denstone full-back misjudged a kick-ahead: Endall dribbled on and picked up to score under the posts. Smith converted. Meanwhile the forward battle was beginning to turn in Denstone's favour. A tally of the scrums and line-outs showed that, while Ampleforth won almost an equal share of the line-outs, Denstone got the ball from the 'tight' and 'loose' scrums in the ratio of four to one. When he got the ball Spencer linked up well with his threequarters and it was encouraging to see his splendid backing-up, but Endall in the centre was inclined to cut back only to be caught by the covering forwards. Just on half-time Ampleforth heeled and the ball travelled along the line to Fazackerley who kicked over the full-back's head and won the race for the touch-down. Smith failed with the kick. The first half, despite the pressure put on the forwards had been in Ampleforth's favour.

Denstone began the second half in storming fashion. Winning the ball from most of the scrums they kicked intelligently either across the field or to touch. Dougal, at full-back, was badly off form and the tactics paid rich dividends. Ampleforth were pinned down in their twenty-five. One felt a score was inevitable—first Denstone scored from a penalty under the posts and then, after fourteen minutes a blind-side movement brought a try which was not converted. Twenty minutes play left and the score 8—6. Ampleforth now began to play more together and Denstone had a narrow shave when Smith, after a good run, kicked ahead and just failed to stop the ball going into touch. Then Denstone attacked strongly, an attack which brought them the deciding try, their wing-forward making the man over. The last ten minutes saw Ampleforth playing with great determination and attacking hard. Smith missed an easy penalty: van den Berg was over the line but was held up. When, with only four minutes to go, Denstone were penalized in an easy position, excitement mounted. Smith, who was sadly off form, sliced the kick and Denstone had won.

STONYHURST  
Won 9—5

Ten days later, in the game against Stonyhurst, the forwards found their form. Heavy and persistent rain almost made the match impossible. However, late on the morning of the match, it was decided to play on a ground which in parts was waterlogged. This was clearly going to be a forward game and the Ampleforth pack adapted itself quicker and better to the conditions. The forwards were the mainstay of the attack and they were admirably assisted by E. P. J. Chibber, the scrum-half, who played his best game of the season in this match. His breaking and tactical kicking always spelt danger to the Stonyhurst defence. Stonyhurst were unfortunate in not having their Captain and scrum-half available for this game, though his deputy, a heavy forward, playing his first full game, did well.

Ampleforth scored early on in the game from the half-way line, when A. C. Endall caught the Stonyhurst full-back out of position. A. B. Smith failed with an easy kick. Stonyhurst scored next and it was a good try. They had got away from the half-way line and a neatly placed cross kick found all their forwards in the

right position. From the ensuing loose scrum, with an Ampleforth centre in the scrum, the Stonyhurst threequarters, defying the treacherous ground and the sodden ball, passed competently down to the wing for a try in the corner. By now the ground was very heavy indeed, but the Ampleforth forwards were lively about the field and quick onto the loose ball. T. J. Perry and S. Sellars, the wing-forwards seemed to be enjoying the conditions and one or two runs by the former might well have brought further tries. A. Green's try in the second half was a commentary on the type of game that was being played. The ball went loose near the Stonyhurst line and Green was onto it and with dexterity of foot, worthy of another code, took the ball over the line, managing to gain a touch down before the ball shot away to the dead ball line. Stonyhurst seemed to get on top after this and, making ground by good kicking and forward rushes, they were unfortunate not to score. In fact it was Ampleforth who scored again, when from a heel the ball went down to A. G. Fazackerley on the left-wing who found A. B. Smith, the right-wing, on his left—a good bit of anticipation on Smith's part which earned him a try. In the closing moments, Stonyhurst pressed again and pinned Ampleforth onto their line, but twice T. V. Spencer saved the situation with long kicks to touch.

Conditions made it impossible to play a good open game but both sides did their best to play attractive ruggier. It was the first time that the Ampleforth forwards had really shown what they were capable of doing and on so wet a day their speed and vigour were the determining factor.

SEDBERGH  
Lost 3—0

Conditions were much the same the following week against Sedbergh. The game had to be played on the Old Match Ground where a large crowd saw a great game. On a day when heavy cloying mud made movement and handling most difficult, with intermittent showers to make conditions even harder, there are two things which stand out in one's memory—the handling of the Sedbergh threequarters and the speed and vigour of the forward play on both sides. It was a very hard game.

Though Ampleforth attacked first and missed a penalty—beautifully gathered by Peart, under the Sedbergh posts, and kicked into touch on the half-way line—the game soon swung into the Ampleforth half. The first half was certainly Sedbergh's. Ampleforth were rarely in an attacking position, Sedbergh frequently were and it was only desperate defence and some fine forward play which kept them out. When five minutes remained the Sedbergh scrum-half picked the ball of the feet of a forward dribble, started a movement to the left from just outside the Ampleforth twenty-five and with a man over, Sanguine scored for Sedbergh near the touch-line.

But if the first half had been Sedbergh's, the second was Ampleforth's. The forwards on both sides were playing magnificently—with Peart of Sedbergh and T. J. Perry of Ampleforth outstanding—but gradually Ampleforth began to dominate. Halliday was nearly over from a kick ahead and then Fazackerley on the left-wing, while Smith diving for the line lost the ball as he landed. Behind the scrum Chibber played another notable game and made some useful breaks on his own. Time slipped away and still Sedbergh held on grimly to their three points lead. The speed of the forwards, who must have found the pace killing, never seemed to slacken. With only a few minutes to go Sedbergh were penalized on their twenty-five half-way to the touch-line; inexplicably, a penalty was not taken but the ball kicked across and Sedbergh cleared . . . and once again Sedbergh had won another fine game.



ST PETER'S  
Won 16—3

Though the persistent rain had eased a little by the next week, the match ground was still heavy and the ball wet and greasy for the St Peter's match. Ampleforth started as well as they had ever done. The three were running fast and smoothly, their handling making it look deceptively easy. St Peter's, handicapped by not having their full side out, were not handling as well so that they frequently lost ground. Spencer, at stand-off, twice found a gap and went through it well but was unable to regain contact with his centre. Then, after ten minutes, he used the blind side from a scrum near the line and scored in the corner. St Peter's rallied and though play was more often than not in their half, their defence improved. Near half-time Fazackerley scored after a good run in the corner and the teams changed over with the score at 6—0.

Ampleforth were again on top in the second half in which they scored twice more. The first try was an excellent one. Perry, at wing-forward, got away on his own with a well controlled dribble of thirty yards up to the try line and as two defenders were about to fall, changing the direction of his dribble, the scrum-half passed out to Dewe-Mathews who scored. Smith converted. While the spectators were still admiring this try St Peter's kicked off, rushed the ball up to the Ampleforth line, got the ball from the loose scrum and scored. This put more life into the Ampleforth pack who were beginning to drowse and was a timely reminder that they could not afford to rest on their laurels. Fazackerley and Smith, in quick succession, were very nearly over—one was tackled into the corner flag, the other knocked on over the line. Just before time the ball travelled along the line and Smith scored and then converted it with a good kick from touch.

From Ampleforth's point of view it was a good match. The forwards did not play as well as they had done a week before, but nevertheless gave the three plenty of the ball. The threequarters, especially at first, looked much better; they handled, ran and passed well, while Dougal at full-back looked a greatly improved player. With a dry ball they should be very good. But the dry ball never came. With flood and 'flu the matches against Durham, the Old Amplefordians and, eventually, the southern tour, with its games against Tonbridge and Blackheath Public Schools' XV had to be cancelled. This was a sad end to a satisfactory season.

L. N. van den Berg awarded colours to D. F. Halliday, A. B. Smith, E. P. J. Chibber, A. G. L. Fazackerley and T. J. Perry.

## The team:

<i>Full-back</i>	M. G. Dougal.
<i>Threequarters</i>	A. B. Smith, A. C. Endall, B. P. Dewe-Mathews, A. G. Fazackerley.
<i>Halves</i>	T. V. Spencer, E. P. Chibber.
<i>Forwards</i>	D. F. Halliday, L. N. van den Berg ( <i>Captain</i> ), D. L. Nairac, J. M. Morton, R. H. Sheil, S. L. Sellars, A. F. Green, T. J. Perry.

## THE SECOND FIFTEEN

Played 6. Won 4. Lost 2.

This was an interesting season, and a most enjoyable one too, for the 2nd XV. The opening weeks presented their usual problems. The 1st XV picked two scrum-halves and then, after the first match, captured the captain, Sellars, who now filled that position. Meanwhile the likely threequarter triangle—in Simpson, Poole and Evans—had been completely disrupted through illness and injury. It was an unpropitious start. Howard then took over the captaincy and with Sumner, David and Peart the gaps were closed and the team settled down.

Throughout the forwards played well. They were powerful and usually lively so that much of the success was due to their hard work. The threequarters were well served therefore and they, in their turn, handled and moved confidently and usually intelligently.

That they were deprived of an unbeaten record by a drop kick in the last second of one game and by a penalty goal in another, when conditions could hardly have been worse, was unfortunate but they had good reason to be content with their performances. They played good attacking rugby and were at their best with a dry ball; they were a difficult side to pierce too, and in the course of the season the line was only crossed five times.

They had one great virtue—they played as a team—and it would be a pity, as well as very difficult, to single out any for individual mention other than the two captains, S. Sellars and P. F. Howard, who led the side well.

The team: D. Dillon, A. G. Green, P. F. V. Howard, T. F. Phelan, R. David, P. Poole, P. Peart, A. Krasinski, D. M. Collins, R. Ashton, A. Bean, B. J. Cross, D. J. Wilson, D. H. J. Shipsey, H. Lumsden. Also M. F. Sumner.

Colours were awarded to: D. H. J. Shipsey, P. F. V. Howard, B. J. Cross, D. Dillon, D. M. Collins, A. Krasinski, P. Poole, A. Bean and P. Peart.

Points: For 94. Against 26.

v. Barnard Castle 2nd XV	Home	Won	38—0
v. Ripon 1st XV	Away	Won	27—5
v. Pocklington 1st XV	Away	Won	6—3
v. Sir W. Turner's School 1st XV	Home	Lost	3—6
v. H.M.S. <i>Ceres</i>	Home	Won	14—3
v. Durham 2nd XV	Home	Lost	6—9

## THE COLTS

Played 5. Won 3. Drawn 1. Lost 1. Points 48—26.

v. Pocklington	Home	Won	13—3
v. Barnard Castle	Away	Won	9—6
v. Stonyhurst	Kirkstall	Won	20—6
v. Giggleswick	Away	Lost	6—11
v. Durham	Away	Drawn	0—0

It was unfortunate that a term of unprecedented bad weather should have been the only training period for a Colts Set which needed much drilling in the elements of the game. One felt that there was no serious lack of natural ability, but it required



development. The adverse playing conditions were not, however, the only obstacles to this development. It seemed that a number of the Set never came to a full realization that real proficiency in the game can only be attained by assiduous application, constant practice and mental concentration.

The same weaknesses showed themselves to some extent in the Colts team. There was a lack of finish in their play through imperfect technique, and a certain slowness in action, arising from an insufficient alertness of mind. But these strictures would be too severe if they remained unqualified. If this year's Colts were not a team of the highest quality, they were nevertheless not a weak side. They had quite a good record and were never outplayed. The outstanding player was Murphy at scrum-half. He got the ball away extremely efficiently and his work in defensive covering was prodigious. Morris, at fly-half, was usually accurate with both hands and feet. Villiers, a strong runner with great acceleration, should develop into a powerful centre. The other centre, Thomas, was always lively, but lacked the physique for real penetration. Neither centre was reliable in defence. The wings and full-back were adequate, if not outstanding. Amongst the forwards, Mackenzie-Mair was a reliable hooker and a good bustling forward in the loose. Wright, the captain, and Lorimer, at their best, were very good, but they had periods of sluggishness. The others, too, especially Scott, did good work, but in bursts, rather than consistently.

The team was: J. F. Young; S. Dyer, N. C. Villiers, A. R. Thomas, I. R. Scott Lewis; B. J. Morris, A. Murphy; K. W. Fogarty, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, A. S. Knight, R. Lorimer, Hon. S. P. Scott, A. R. Umney, D. G. Wright (*Captain*), G. L. Jackson. Murphy had been awarded his stockings the previous season, and the following were awarded theirs during the term: Wright, Mackenzie-Mair, Morris and Lorimer.

## ATHLETIC MEETING IN SPAIN

THIS year, again, a team representing the Catholic Students Sports Federation went abroad to compete in the international athletics meeting run by F.I.S.E.C. The meeting was held in August at San Sebastian. After four days of training, the meeting took place on the evening of Friday, 13th August and on the morning of Sunday, 15th August.

The opening ceremony was performed by General Franco who took the salute of the eight competing nations. The meeting, as happened last year, resulted in a win for the large, both numerically and physically, Spanish team. The team from Belgium, however, was not far behind them. The English team did not fare brilliantly, but almost everyone did as well as was expected, especially the contingent from Ampleforth, which numbered five. In fact most of England's best performances came from Ampleforth. C. L. Campbell ran a good race against strong and older opposition to come third in the 3,000 metres. C. M. J. Moore of Ampleforth and J. Day of Racliffe College were third and fourth respectively in the High Jump, both jumping 5 ft 9 ins. D. F. Swift ran a good fifth in the Final of the 400 Metres and T. J. Perry was seventh in the Javelin Final. P. E. Poole, jumping 20 ft, failed to qualify for the final in the Long Jump. It is pleasing to note that the first place in both the High Jump and the Javelin went to Ireland, whose team travelled and lived with the English one.

The meeting was a very enjoyable one, and the Spaniards did all they could for us. Once we had arrived in Spain all expenses were paid by the Government. A banquet was held for all competitors after the events of the Friday evening and the effect of wine in most cases satisfactorily loosened all linguistic bonds. Among

the things that the team did outside the Stadium were a great amount of sunbathing (there was sun), a trip to the mountains for Mass and Holy Communion at Loyola, and a visit to a bull-fight. It was fortunate that the feast of the Assumption, a great national feast day for the Spanish, fell while the team was in Spain, for apart from its religious significance, it has a social one. The day ended with a magnificent fire-work display and dancing in the streets of the town.

One's only regret is that more Catholic schools do not make use of this excellent opportunity to compete in athletics with other nations, to visit other countries and enjoy their overwhelming hospitality.

## THE BEAGLES

The Officials this season are as follows:—

Master of Hounds	G. C. Hartigan
Whippers-in	A. Whitfield and G. Morley
Field-Master	D. P. Morland
Committee (in addition to the above)	M. J. Wright, L. FitzHerbert, P. A. Llewellyn, M. C. Langford, A. G. Gibson and M. W. Cuddigan

Jack Welch continues to hunt hounds and is assisted in kennel and in the field by C. R. Goddard.

FOR the first time for very many years it was impossible to start hunting in September owing to the exceptionally late harvest, and the Opening Meet was held on 13th October, at East Moors, as there was still uncut corn in the valley. A large field enjoyed a good day's hunting, hounds killing a brace of hares, each after a good run. Another brace at Shaw Rigg, Bransdale, on the Saturday, after two fine hunts, gave the season a really good start, and hounds killed again on the following Wednesday at Gilling South Lodge. October, a good-scenting month, ended well with the Master hunting hounds and killing a brace (and very nearly a third) at Rudland Chapel.

November opened with the meet on the holiday as usual at Head House, Hartoft. After a long draw and chopping a hare there was a good run almost to Stape, where this hare was lost. On the Wednesday the Master was again hunting hounds, and after killing a hare on Cawton Heights and some hunting on Grimston and the Heights, hounds ran into Coulton Pale where the day ended.

A memorable day's hunting came on the following Wednesday when the meet was at Tom Smith's Cross. The weather could hardly have been worse, fog and bitterly cold rain. Only a small field even arrived at the meet, and of these only the keenest and hardest survived till the end. They were rewarded with two fine hunts in the Deer Park, the second ending with hounds killing their hare on the edge of Wass Moor after a hunt of just on an hour.

A disappointing day at Fangdale Beck on the second holiday, the 13th, another soaking day, was followed by a good day at Oswaldkirk on the 17th, and another wet day in the valley on the 24th, hares being far too numerous at both these places, but on the 27th hounds killed a brace at Murton.

On 1st December we returned to East Moors and had perhaps the best run of the term. Finding on the moor East of Piethorn, hounds crossed the Bransdale road and ran down to the intakes above the Bonfield beck. Swinging right there they ran



down the length of Lund Ridge to the School, a point of nearly two miles. There they bore left, over the beck and up the fields, with Birk Nab Farm on their left, to the top of Beadlam Rigg. There it was to be expected that they would change to one of the many fresh hares on the top. They checked but did not change, and a lucky cast above Birk Nab had them away again to run well up Pockley Moor and over the beck to the road by the intakes, not far from where they had found. They checked on the road, and casting back disturbed a fresh hare which took them back to the bottom of Beadlam Rigg before they could be stopped.

Hounds were then brought back to the road, and Welch cast right on towards Bonfield Ghyll. Meanwhile, the hunted hare had been discovered lying in a drain right under the road. Hounds were brought on, but meanwhile the hare had been allowed to escape, and although they took the line on a rapidly failing scent almost to Piethorn, they had to be stopped there as it was then almost dark.

## COMBINED CADET FORCE

THERE is very little to record this term. Training continued with able assistance from the Royal Air Force, Royal Engineers, Royal Signals and the West Yorkshire Regiment. The influenza epidemic prevented a Signals Classification and our first attempt at the new Certificate 'A' Part II Examination. We managed to hold a Part I Test for most of the candidates and a list of those successful is given below. The new type of examination is designed expressly to find leaders and should be not only more searching but of greater value to candidates when they do their National Service. We are grateful to all who have taken such a practical interest in the training of the Specialist Sections of our Unit.

The following promotions were made during the term:—

*To be Under-Officers:* Sgts H. J. Arbuthnot, N. E. Corbally-Stourton, T. C. Morris, J. M. Morton, A. M. Simpson.

*To be Company Sergeant-Majors:* Sgts C. K. Connolly, F. D. Halliday, T. J. Perry, A. B. Smith, R. J. Waplington.

*To be Quartermaster-Sergeants:* Sgts J. I. Daniel, M. G. Dougal, A. P. Robinson, S. L. Sellars, L. N. van den Berg.

*To be Sergeants:* Cpls D. A. Allan, E. P. Arning, R. L. Ashton, J. C. Bailey, A. W. Bean, C. Beck, H. J. Beveridge, R. J. Binny, D. M. Collins, M. W. Cuddigan, T. J. Cullen, R. C. David, P. R. del Tufo, P. R. Evans, A. G. Fazackerley, S. Foley, A. J. Green, T. P. Hodgson, P. F. Howard, A. H. Krasinski, N. J. Messervy, T. D. Molony, D. P. Morland, A. G. Nevill, M. H. O'Connell, P. M. Pakenham, D. H. Shipsey, T. V. Spencer, T. K. Tyrrell, P. M. Vincent, T. P. Wardle, A. Whitfield, J. C. Tylor.

*To be Corporals:* L.-Cpls N. G. D'Arcy, R. P. Bianchi, A. M. Eastwood, A. C. Endall, M. J. Evans, S. J. Gegg, A. G. Gibson, J. J. Harvey, R. J. Irvine, C. P. King, S. J. King, J. M. Loyd, D. H. Noton, T. F. Patteson, P. G. Peart, N. C. Petrie, M. P. Scanlan, R. A. Shulte, J. H. Sullivan, R. A. Zoltowski.

### CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on the 6th December 1954 the following members of the Contingent passed.

P. G. Batho, D. M. Bird, J. J. Burlison, J. A. Craven, A. Franchetti, L. Hrabkiewicz, A. E. Mayer, M. F. Rinvoluceri, W. J. Ryan, S. P. Scott, M. G. Stacpoole, N. S. Tyson, J. M. Walker, P. S. Yearsley.

## SHOOTING

### THE CLASSIFICATION CUP

#### HOUSE COMPETITION

The following is the result of the Classification Cup Competition for 1954.

House	No. of Firers	No. of Points Obtained	Average	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	65	4413	67.9	2
St Bede's	65	4104	63.2	8
St Cuthbert's	55	3788	68.9	1
St Dunstan's	59	3801	64.6	7
St Edward's	58	3934	67.8	3
St Oswald's	65	4333	66.6	4
St Thomas's	52	3438	66.1	5
St Wilfrid's	58	3807	65.8	6

### THE NATIONAL SMALL-BORE COMPETITION

In this competition the 1st VIII were placed 12th with a score of 771 while the 2nd VIII scored 749 and were placed 49th.

The winner's score in this competition was 783.

In the individual competition 1st stage, A. G. Nevill and The Master of Lovat scored 99 each and in the final Nevill scored 99 and Lovat 98.

### POSTAL MATCHES

The following postal matches were fired during the term:—

#### N.S.R.A. 1ST VIII

Against	Result	For	Against Scores
The Leys	Lost	769	778
Marlborough	Won	769	765
Framlingham	Lost	769	770
Victoria College	Lost	758	773
Glenalmond	Lost	758	761
Rossall	Lost	758	761
Blundell's	Won	773	772
Loretto	Won	773	743
Sedbergh	Won	783	731
St Paul's	Won	776	766

#### 2ND VIII

Glenalmond	Won	751	728
Blundell's	Won	758	731
Marlborough	Won	747	746
Rossall	Won	751	716
Framlingham	Won	747	744
Sedbergh	Won	760	725



## COUNTRY LIFE CONDITIONS

1st VIII			
Wellington	Won	689	576
King's College	Won	689	659
UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE MATCH			
Marlborough	Lost	721	734

## THE SEA SCOUTS

ONLY a year after taking over the Sea Scouts, Father John Macauley has had to relinquish the post, to the great loss of the Troop. For many years, he has given his great technical knowledge and skill to the service of the Troop, especially with the upkeep of the boats, and during the past year he has earned the loyalty and affection of all its members. While thanking him for all that he has done for us, we wish him every success in the future; our loss has been the Rovers' gain.

The number of recruits this summer was lower than in recent years, but they, like the rest of the Troop, set about preparing for the annual inspection with enthusiasm. Under the Troop Leader, N. G. M. D'Arcy, an energetic programme of work and courses was completed which brought the Troop up to the necessary standard. On 24th November we welcomed Lieutenant-Commander P. C. S. Black, D.S.C., R.N., to inspect the Troop; the patrols were drawn up on the road above the Lake, and later they gave demonstrations of their normal activities. It was a bitterly cold day, but the Inspecting Officer was able to congratulate them on the very high standard with which they acquitted themselves, and on their smartness and turn-out. The County Commissioner, Stephen Furness, Esq., accompanied him and we are very grateful to them both for coming.

Sailing was the main activity throughout the term, and the kindness of the weather made it possible for every member to get plenty of practice. The two dinghies were extensively refitted and painted, and the moorings which had been sunk during the summer holidays were recovered.

We welcome to the Troop Brother Geoffrey Lynch, who has joined as Assistant Scoutmaster to Father Benedict who is now Scoutmaster.

All the P.L.s were new and lacked experience, but under the able leadership of the Troop Leader, they acquitted themselves very well and showed that what they lacked in experience they made up in enthusiasm and efficiency. They were: G. H. M. Daniel, M. J. Dunkerly, J. F. Fawcett, J. C. Fletcher, B. Kilkelly, M. A. King, J. M. Loyd, C. S. Macmillan (Q.M.) and C. R. W. L. Richards.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE following boys joined the House in September, making the total number ninety-two: O. R. Backhouse, M. J. Barry, D. S. Beck, Lord J. Binning, M. T. Bramwell, M. F. Burke, R. A. Caldwell, N. P. C. Cavanagh, R. A. Chamberlain, P. T. A. Clapton, J. P. J. Corbett, C. J. Dowson, A. J. Duckworth, S. P. Du Pre Moore, R. S. Fairbairns, T. E. Fox Taylor, J. J. M. Fuller, R. J. Gerrard, J. W. B. Gibbs, N. H. Gibson, M. B. Golding, R. J. Grant, T. A. Greenwood, D. T. Havard, J. C. H. Heddy, M. P. G. Henderson, R. T. Hennessy, J. Hickman, W. J. Honeywill, J. R. Knowles, A. F. Lambert, N. R. E. Lorrinan, J. D. MacDonald, P. A. B. Mahony, M. R. Mather, W. J. Morland, J. F. M. O'Brien, D. G. G. O'Shee, W. H. R. Pattison, A. F. Pearce, C. R. W. Perceval, J. H. Phelan, J. J. J. Phipps, M. C. Pratt, C. H. Randag, J. S. E. Rea, D. O. Richards, P. J. Robinson, R. M. B. Rooney, J. C. Ryan, M. S. Schofield, A. F. H. Schulte, P. A. Scrope, M. M. Sellars, J. A. Whiting, M. F. Yearsley.

THE Officials of the House were appointed as follows:—

*Head Monitor*: A. H. Stirling.

*Captain of Rugby*: J. J. E. Brennan.

*Vice-Captain*: A. T. Festing.

*Captain of Boxing*: A. J. W. L. Richards.

*Monitors (in addition to the above)*: A. N. Stanton, C. C. Nicholson, J. N. R. Bishop, J. T. Lyons, C. A. Mowbray, S. M. B. O'Connell, C. I. de Fresnes, J. St G. Ryan, M. L. M. Wright, J. R. B. FitzGerald, C. M. M. Ryan.

ON 10th October the House joined in the Ampleforth pilgrimage to Byland for High Mass in the Abbey, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this JOURNAL.

At the beginning of the term we learnt with regret that Father Maurus had

been obliged by ill health to resign his position as Scoutmaster of the Junior House Troop. For a number of years now he had worked unsparingly for the good of the Troop and so has earned the deep gratitude of the House. Father Edmund, previously Assistant Scoutmaster, has succeeded him and the Troop continues to flourish under his charge.

THE Retreat this term was given by Father Gabriel Gilbey. It was a real pleasure to us all to see him back in the House, and we would like to thank him most sincerely for the help he gave to all who made the Retreat.

FOR the greater part of the term all the normal activities continued undisturbed and much good use was made of free time in such hobbies as carpentry, aero-modelling and in hockey on the skating rink. The 'Pet Place' too had its usual variety of inmates. Then, some time after it had attacked the Upper School, the influenza germ reached the Junior House, and the term came to a sudden and unexpected end. Amongst other things the end of term examinations were cancelled, as was a concert arranged by Fr Austin for the last week of the term.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

Although this was certainly one of the wettest Autumn Terms on record conditions have, on the whole, been favourable for games until the very end, when the fields became waterlogged and unfit for games. And as regards making a team to represent the House, perhaps more games were needed this term than is usually the case. This was because, although there was clearly much talent available, much experimenting and changing of positions was needed before anything approaching a well-balanced team looked like emerging.



The forwards soon settled down to form a useful pack which improved with every match, and with more practice next term they should become really good. The weakness lay in the back division where for some time there was a lack of any real thrust or cohesion. Here too, as with the pack, there was improvement as the term progressed. Next term the XV should be a good one.

Matches were played against Coatham, St Olave's, Barnard Castle, Fyling Hall and St Martin's.

Two of these deserve special mention: the first match against St Martin's, where the team had the (it is to be hoped unusual) experience of being beaten 50-3 by a very strong and skilful side; and the home match against Coatham, played on one of the Ram fields in a sea of mud and standing water: a real test of endurance that was won 17-3.

J. J. E. Brennan, A. T. Festing and A. J. Richards are to be congratulated on being awarded their colours.

The following played more or less regularly for the team: J. J. E. Brennan, A. T. Festing, J. N. R. Bishop, A. J. Richards, C. A. Mowbray, A. N. Stanton, C. I. de Fresnes, R. J. Gerrard, W. J. Honeywill, P. A. B. Mahony, J. H. Phelan, C. A. B. Sanders, A. F. H. Schulte, M. L. M. Wright, and W. H. Pattisson.

#### THE SCOUTS

A large intake at the beginning of the term led to the formation of a new patrol, the Hawks. They are unlucky in not having their own hut, but are

occupying the west end of the Mole-catcher's Cottage.

The first half of the term was taken up mainly with the passing of Tenderfoot tests, and perhaps owing to the large numbers this took rather longer than usual. Enrolments were held on two occasions, and we were privileged to have the County Commissioner, Mr Stephen Furness, present at the second of these in November. The second half of the term was occupied with a competition for the best improvements made to patrol huts. Much keenness, ingenuity and a great deal of hard work were put into repairs, painting and improvements. The Woodpeckers did particularly well in rebuilding a wall and chimney of their hut in spite of several set-backs and difficulties. The Troop owes a very great deal to the Rover Troop who gave us valuable assistance throughout the term. The competition was not an easy one to mark, and the top four patrols, the Woodpeckers, Beavers, Squirrels and Otters, were all awarded a set of new unbreakable plastic mugs.

The Owls led in the Patrol Competition for the first two months, closely followed by the Squirrels. About five weeks before the end of term the Squirrels just managed to pull ahead and by the last parade had secured a comfortable lead. C. C. Nicholson was Troop Leader and P.L. of the Beavers. The other P.Ls were: Badgers, C. I. de Fresnes; Hawks, J. St G. Ryan; Otters, M. J. Krier; Owls, A. N. Stanton; Squirrels, A. J. W. L. Richards; Woodpeckers, J. R. B. FitzGerald.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:—

*Head Captain:* P. A. Duncan.

*Captains:* A. C. Chambers, S. E. Tyrrell, D. A. Fellowes, T. J. Lewis, M. F. M. Wright, D. N. C. Maclaren.

*Sacristans:* B. W. Scotson, G. M. Farrow, J. C. D. Goldschmidt, M. D. Prentice, J. A. B. Tucker.

*Secretaries:* R. H. Jackson, S. B. Brett, M. A. Heagney, C. D. H. Blackiston.

*Bookmen:* M. J. Loughran, D. I. Hinsworth, M. A. Ramshaw, J. E. Miller, P. G. Burdon.

*Librarians:* J. R. Allison, M. D. C. Goodall.

*The Anteroom:* D. P. Skidmore, R. Thompson.

*The Art Room:* T. M. Charles Edwards, T. A. L. Huskinson.

*The Carpentry Shop:* D. A. Pratt, M. C. Cain.

*The Office:* C. J. W. Martin Murphy, J. I. A. Robertson.

THE following boys joined the School in September:—

N. R. Balfour, C. J. Bird, P. A. Boyd, S. R. Brennan, P. A. Cain, T. A. T. Chance, P. J. Corrigan, C. J. Coverdale, J. F. Cunliffe, C. D. Du Pre Moore, T. G. Fairhurst, H. J. B. FitzGerald, P. J. Fitzgerald-Lombard, J. J. H. Forrest, R. G. S. Freeland, M. J. Frésson, I. H. L. Greenlees, D. C. Hammond, F. E. Hawe, J. A. Hayward, P. J. Hendrix, P. Howarth, D. M. Howden, P. J. S. Huskinson, J. D. O. Jenkins, P. T. L. Leach, T. P. Marks, G. J. Moor, M. G. G. Moorhouse, M. G. McCann, E. P. V. McSheehy, H. A. W. O'Brien, R. F. Poole, H. R. Preston, T. J. Price, H. G. Roche, R. C. B. Rooney, A. D. Sinclair, J. B. P. Squire, R. E. Wilkins, G. F. Williams, C. J. Wright.

MISS M. J. DUCKWORTH has rejoined the School Staff as Matron.

THE weather has received so much unfavourable comment this summer that it is pleasant to begin these notes with a word in its praise. The playing fields at Gilling have come to be regarded with a certain amount of interest (and perhaps envy) by those responsible for the rugby on the other side of the valley. Owing to the nature of the soil it is only after the heaviest rain, and many days of it, that they become unfit for play. In fact, so great is the contrast between Gilling and Ampleforth in this respect that on more than one occasion an Ampleforth 1st XV match would have been played at Gilling had the Far Field been big enough. But there is one drawback. At the end of any normal English summer the ground is rather hard on knees and elbows, so that it may be almost a month before the game can be played with all its true vigour and zest. All credit then to the dreary summer of 1954, for providing such a perfect start to the rugby season. The grass was thick, the ground was soft yet firm, and even the most faint-hearted tackler must have felt the invitation to 'have a go'.

INDOORS, too, certain changes were noticeable. During the holidays the decorators had obviously been busy in various parts of the house. The classrooms, now arrayed in varying hues of green and brown, were considered a great improvement by many, while others preferred to reserve judgement until they became acclimatized to the darker colours. In the Gallery the beauty of the Thompson panelling had been enhanced by the slightly lighter shade of cream above it; while those lucky enough to find themselves in the Fairfax dormitory, with its long red curtains and white and gold pillars, were the envy of their less fortunate companions. But the novelty soon wore off and within a week both classrooms



and dormitories were taken very much for granted.

THE programme of films has been good this term, though perhaps not up to the usual high standard set in the past. Although the Film Libraries have a wide selection to choose from, it is not easy to find films which appeal to boys. The Walt Disney cartoons, now available on 16mm, were very popular, and of the full-length films *Treasure Island*, *The Four Feathers*, *Appointment with Venus*, *Oh! Mr Porter* and *The Sound Barrier* were first rate entertainment. On the other hand, the treatment of *Oh! Susanna* was so American that it is difficult to see what appeal it could have to any English audience, young or old.

Towards the end of the term the latest type of Gaumont-Bell Howell projector was installed in the cinema box, and there has been a noticeable improvement in the picture and the tone.

ONCE again Fr Damian found time to give us an account of his latest visit to Portugal. His talk was illustrated by a large number of his own coloured slides which convey a deep impression of the charm and simplicity of the peasants whom he now knows so well. We look forward to hearing more about them next year.

THE customary fireworks display was held on the Sunday following Guy Fawkes. For half an hour an enthusiastic audience was thrilled by the brilliant colours and loud reports of this year's latest models, and we are grateful to all those who helped to make the display such a success.

THE Feast of St Cecilia brought not only a half holiday, but also a most enjoyable concert in which practically the whole School took part. It was opened by the violins playing *Slumber Song* by Redhead. The players, Allison, Capes, Schulte and Brennan—handled their instruments well, and we look

forward to hearing them again during the Easter and Summer Terms.

The Recorders provided three items with the excellent tone and rhythm which is now almost taken for granted. Duncan, Tyrrell, Jones and Read played a Sonata by Mattheson: the same players doubled up for Three Movements in Two Parts by Corelli; and for the final item Duncan and Tyrrell gave us the Duo for Two Treble Recorders by Handel—an unpublished work which is in manuscript in the Bodleian Library. The recitation of *Godolphin Horn* by Ib, a short piano solo by Chambers and two Folk Songs by Mr Lorigan's Singers completed the programme, and the evening ended with the whole School singing *Fiat Cor Meum*. It is sad to have to record the absence of the Third Form Dancers from the programme. In the past they have added that touch of gaiety which makes a concert go with a swing. In point of fact, so many of the Third Form joined the dancing class at the beginning of the term, it was thought unfair to concentrate on a few in order to train them for a special display in the concert. We hope they will be able to take their part in the concert next term, and certainly on Speech Day in the summer.

OWING to the kindness and generosity of certain benefactors, valuable additions have been made to the Chapel and gardens.

The six candlesticks on the High Altar are the gift of Mr E. Bianchi. They are carved in oak from a seventeenth century design, with fluted columns on octagonal bases. The oak is in its natural state—unstained and unpolished. From Mr and Mrs J. A. Hickman we have received a fine set of white vestments which will be in use on the High Altar next term. Mrs B. J. Robinson has provided for the addition of a 16 foot Bourdon Stop to the Chapel organ, and the fine array of tulips which will later appear on the Peach Terrace is the gift of Mr H. E. Hendrix.

And here, too, we would like to thank Mrs M. Lambert who, at very short notice, so kindly came to help us out of an awkward situation at the beginning of the term. But for her timely aid, the feeding arrangements at that time would have presented a very difficult problem.

WITH the Concert over and the end of the term in view thoughts now turned to the Officials' Teas, the Christmas Play and the traditional Feast which would round it off. Little did we realize that the 'flu epidemic just starting in the College would alter the whole pattern of events. Matron and her staff worked untiringly to provide wonderful teas for the Officials and Captains; the Play was rehearsed in almost every spare moment of the day; the Christmas Tree had arrived and was all ready to be placed in the Hall—when the blow fell. The first casualty retired to the Infirmary, followed by two others a day later. It was evident that the germ would spread rapidly, as it had done at the College, if the boys remained at Gilling for a further week, so the Headmaster gave the parents the opportunity of taking them home early. The exodus started on the 11th December and continued steadily over the week-end. On Monday a large party left by train, so that rather less than half the School were left to enjoy the Feast next evening.

This was as joyous an occasion as ever. Though depleted in numbers the Singers rose nobly to the occasion with the Wassail Song (arranged by Vaughan Williams) and an excerpt from Handel's *Messiah*. Two of the Recorder players—Duncan and Tyrrell—were still left to help in the entertainment, and in place of the Play there was a Charade in which Robertson, Goldschmidt, McSheehy, Forrest, Maclaren, Jackson and Loughran took part. The evening ended with Christmas Carols and a very boisterous Auld Lang Syne. By Thursday, the original going-home day, the School was deserted, except for four of the victims who made an

uneventful recovery and managed to get home well before Christmas Day.

DURING the term the following boys made their First Holy Communions:—

On the Feast of Christ the King: J. D. O. Jenkins.

On the Feast of All Monks: A. D. Sinclair.

On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception: P. A. Cain, P. J. S. Huskinson, T. P. Marks, G. J. Moor, M. G. G. Moorhouse, R. C. B. Rooney and C. J. Wright.

#### THE ART ROOM

The Art Room is a well-established institution at Gilling, and perhaps we sometimes take it too much for granted. This reason, as also its geographical remoteness, may partly explain the regrettable omission of any notice of its activities in the last issue of the JOURNAL. The remoteness of the Art Room also has an advantage. It enables those who are interested, and they are many, to spend much time undisturbed at their creative work.

Those who saw, and admired, the Exhibition on Speech Day of the Summer Term could see what a valuable institution it is. The eclectic display, embracing exercises in colour design, 'still-life', landscape, portraits and a most attractive composite frieze depicting the story of the 'Pied Piper', suggested that there was nothing hide-bound about art at Gilling. No doubt the art critic could find much to criticize, whether it be in a lack of objectivism or in an excess of it. He could find no fault with the obvious enthusiasm and vitality of those who produce such a display nor with the inspiration of the teacher who guides and directs the work.

The hurried break-up of the Autumn Term interfered with plans for Christmas decorations, but fortunately we were given a glimpse of some of the work produced during the term. It was enough to assure us, if we needed it, that there is no departure from the high standard we have come to expect.



## RUGBY

## RESULTS

v. Junior House 'B'	H	W	3—0
v. Glenhow 'A'	A	L	3—11
v. Malsis 'A'	H	L	8—9
v. St Martin's 2nd	A	L	6—8
v. Malsis 'A'	A	D	3—3
v. St Martin's 2nd	H	W	15—3

Colours: Tyrrell (*Capt.*), Pratt D., Honeywill J., Wright M., Clapton T.

A scrum on the half-way line—a quick heel—Duncan to Tyrrell—Tyrrell a long diagonal kick to the far touch line, Stanton on the wing racing the opposition for a try in the corner, then within a minute a loose scrum on the left of the field—heel—Duncan to Tyrrell—Tyrrell through a gap passes to Clapton—Clapton to Wright who has a clear run in. This is what happened in the last minutes of the last game, the team had at last developed scoring power. Throughout the term we had got the ball from the scrum and had made the pattern of open football but had not been able to score more tries than the opposition had got by opportunism.

The forwards, a young and light pack, were always able to give their backs plenty of the ball and were sound in defence.

Duncan at scrum-half was rather slow to move on to the ball for the first few matches, but improved and was giving Tyrrell at stand-off a good service later in the term. He also has a quickness to score near the line but he only used it twice in matches.

Tyrrell at stand-off was the outstanding player in the team both in defence and attack. But he was often

not supported by his centres when he accelerated through a gap and became a very much more dangerous player when he varied his game and used his kicking.

Clapton and Wright in the centre were fast, could handle the ball well and tackled well but rarely made much ground against good covering—they both have the makings of good players but lack experience and opportunism. Miller, Jackson and Stanton played on the wing but were not powerful runners—they took the chances that were given them but were unable to beat a man in the open.

Maclaren D., was usually at full-back, although he sometimes played in the pack, and his tackling was very useful to the side.

In the forwards, Burke F., Honeywill J. and Schulte R., made a vigorous and skilful front row. FitzGerald J. and Bean a strong second row, while Brennan, Pratt and Bucknall in the back row were quick breaking and strong in defence.

Fellowes and Pender-Cudlip also played in the forwards.

A young team also played against a young team from Glenhow and won 27—3.

Stanton scored 3 tries, Balfour 3, Maclaren H. 2 and Blackiston 1.

The skill of this young side gives promise of a competent side next year.

The Barbarians beat the Harlequins 3—0 after three weeks of intensive practice. The ground for this game was very wet and if it had been dry the Harlequin threequarters would probably have won the match for their side.

A new development is the tackling colours which anybody is entitled to wear if his tackling is considered to be skilful and sustained.

## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
  2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
  3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

A Mass is said on the first Friday of each month for living and dead Members, and special Requiem for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

A Life Membership of the Society may be obtained by the payment of £15, which will include THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment; after ten years or more, such life membership, on the part of the laity, may be obtained by the payment of £10 provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., FR OSWALD VANHEEMS, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

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VOLUME LX PART II



AMBLEFORTH JUNIOR HOUSE

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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LX

June 1955

Part II

## OUR DUTY TOWARDS GOD<sup>1</sup>

[The two earlier talks in this series, on Christian self-discipline and on Christian good neighbourliness, pointed to the Christian's duty of loving God.]

**T**HE basis of right self love and love of our fellow men is love of God.

This subject is more difficult, more intangible, but for all that love of God is the most important matter of life. We see ourselves and our neighbours, God we cannot see.

I remember years ago talking to a group of boys on our loving God, and after a while one stood up and said, 'Sir, I don't love God'. He did then, and he does still twenty years later. But it took a little explaining, and it will now.

Do you remember that bit in the Gospel when God himself said that the first and greatest commandment is 'to love the Lord our God with our whole soul, with our whole mind and with all our strength'? That is a command. We try and find it difficult. Of course difficulties are merely there to be overcome, not to overcome us. Take feelings, if we think feeling is loving, then we will often feel that we do not love God. But even human love is not feeling, though feeling may be there. Love is a mutual giving and receiving and that wonderful human act is in the will. Any man, prepared to give himself to God, to give his thoughts, his time, his very being to God and to God's service, is loving God. That boy I spoke of would readily have died in God's service. A hundred times he risked death for his fellow men in the second world war.

The motives for our love of God are many. But first of all, God draws us, whether we know it or not. He made us for Himself. He is like an invisible magnet. Some resist because of sin, laziness, sloth, pride or fear, but others find themselves loving God almost naturally.

What reasons have we for loving God? Well, God gave us all we have, our being, our gifts, all the good things in life. He has had pity on us over and over again, to forgive and forget. God even came on this earth. 'God so loved the world as to send his only begotten Son.' 'God has such care of us', and once we know that, then it is almost impossible not to love Him in return.

<sup>1</sup> Text (adapted) of the Sermon by Fr Prior given in the broadcast from Ampleforth referred to on p. 83.



How can we love someone we've never seen? We may think he is a hidden God, a mysterious God, 'The Unknown God', but, even apart from his revealing of Himself in the coming of Jesus, the whole universe is a showing of Himself to us. He gave it all its beauty. Therefore, in one way, creation is a manifesting of his great glory. That was how St Francis understood it when he sang his lovely Canticle of Creation. So does every reasonable person see it, for it is the truth: behind the universe is God.

The mystics and philosophers seem to catch a glimpse somehow. St John of the Cross, the Spanish poet and mystic, used to stay whole nights at his window in Segovia gazing at God, pictured for him by the gleaming stars in the sky of a Castilian night. Others have seen his immensity in the vast sea, his power in the mass of mountains or the clash of sounds at a waterfall, others his love in human love.

(Reading from St Augustine, Confessions X, 6.)

It's all very well you will say: St Augustine and St John were poets and philosophers. They saw the world mirroring God. We may be very minor poets and philosophers and therefore not see so clearly. But God, who so loved the world, Himself has gone further. He has sent his only begotten Son, to be the object of our love and to be our guide in loving. The Incarnation has both shown us God as a person, and God as near, not far away, concerned for us, not cold and remote.

God, as St John wrote, is love; we only have love; His very being is love. It's true, all this was dimly shown in the creation as we know it. But mixed with the good in the world is the much evil of sin, so that the picture is blurred. Not so with the coming of Jesus Christ, God with us, the personification of true love. Never was love shown more perfectly in the whole history of mankind than in Christ our Lord's free acceptance of suffering and death for the spiritual healing of mankind. Christ showed his love both for man and for his Father, supremely, in dying.

(Reading from St Paul, Epistle to the Philippians ii, 3-11.)

It is useless merely to talk about the love of God. We must get down to the actual doing of it. I am reminded at this point of the cheerful St Francis of Sales. He had a friend, Bishop Camus, who would endlessly pester him with questions. And one of the most repeated was, 'Explain to me how to love God'. He was always badgering the holy man, hoping I suppose to be given some secret simple way. But the only answer he could ever squeeze from St Francis was this: The only way to learn to love God is to love God. Just as (I would say) you can only learn to ride a bicycle by bicycling; so we can only learn to love God by loving Him. We can start here and now.

With the love of people, love is spontaneous. We see them, we have an instinctive love for them or we are repelled by them; or we are neutral. It is the sight of them and their qualities which gives us the reaction in the will. With the case of our Father God, we do not see him, so the process is different. We must bring to bear our faith. What does our faith tell us?

God is present here now, in this place, as much as, indeed more than, we are ourselves. He permeates every atom of substance by his power; He holds us all in his hand. He keeps us all in his knowledge. When we pray, then there is no need to imagine God beyond the last star. He is here—listening.

God of love, I believe you are here. I believe you are aware of me, that I am present before you. I am unworthy so to stand before you. You will it; you have saved me; you have given us the grace of salvation. I adore you.

Jesus my God, you are present here. Father, Son and Holy Ghost all three persons are here, in one nature. Amen.

What does faith say of this God who is near to us. Our faith shows us how lovable God is. Every perfection we know of in this world, He, God, has to infinity.

My God, I believe you are infinitely wise, infinitely holy, infinitely loving.

It is through the Word made flesh that we get some glimpses of what God is like.

Jesus I love you, your patience with men, your thoughtfulness, above all, your love. Teach me so to love your love that I become filled with the desire to be as you will me to be and to do as you will me to do. Teach me to follow the truth wherever it leads.

Jesus, my God, teach me to love.

Love is not respect, nor courtesy, nor dim politeness. It is a fire.

Jesus, when you loved us, you loved us to the end. Teach me to love you to the end.

Jesus, love is not half-hearted. You were crucified for love; your friends have endured as much. Teach me to bear at least the little I must.

Jesus, I would be giving all myself to you, if I dared.

Give me the courage, Lord, to love only as love knows how. Jesus, your way is not the way of legalism, but the road to Love. Tear out from my heart, from my mind, this growth which blocks the way of love; give me the grand impetuositities of your saints.

How can the world know you, Lord, if your friends do not reflect your image? Give us all the grace to be like you, as St Francis was when he lay dying, so that his very features were your own. The half-hearted lover is no lover, he is a coward, he loves himself, he does not love at all. You promised that the Cross would draw all men to you.



We do not risk sharing your Cross and so the Cross is not shown to the world.

In the East the Cross is being embraced to-day by tens of thousands. It will be in the East that Christ will rise up again in all his splendour of charity and humility and abandonment for the love of men. Jesus, give them courage to embrace this Cross; give us the love to accept ours for them.

Our love for God is not meant to be a theoretical approach to God, one defined up to the last distinction by the philosopher. Love cannot be taken to pieces like a car; cannot be defined any more than space or colour can be defined. Love is one of the absolutes. We know love of people, we should apply that to God.

When we love a person we are as happy as can be, thinking about them. Other people think we are mooning, living in a dream. We are not, we are thinking about so-and-so: Mary or Charles, or whoever it may be. So with God, we are happy as can be, thinking about God, living in another world, if you will, but a world which is absolutely real, more real than this; this world, compared to the next, is only a dream, though a waking dream. The absolutely real is God.

Now when we love, we do not only think about the person but we do things to please him. So with our love of God. But in his case it is far easier, strange as it may seem, than it is with the love of a human person, because everything we do has some link with God. He has arranged it all in the first place, or at least is aware of what is going on. He foresaw it all in his sight of things through his eternal vision. Everything is ultimately related to our final end which is God. What we do is either a help towards reaching God and doing his will, or it is a hindrance which will keep us from Him.

God, too, has a plan; and the lover, the friend, keeps a look out for indications, signs, of what it is.

We can get to know God's plan for us in several ways. There are the commandments which God himself has given; then there is the teaching Church, rock-like, which steadies and guides us when we are in doubt; then spiritual 'hunches' which are so important, but which we tend to ignore, partly from laziness, partly from fear of what they will lead to. God does jolt our hearts, does remind us, inside, of our duty or of a possible way of approaching nearer to Him. The Church is there to check any exuberance of the imagination. It is not easy to tell, is it, when God is inspiring us and when we are being moved by our own desires? But of course God does speak to each of us in our hearts. Conscience is nothing else. The speech may not be spectacular; we need not hear any voice but our own; but God guides our mind, our heart, our imagination, our memory, all, if we pray, so as to lead us to Himself. As the Holy Rule of St Benedict says at the very start 'Hearken my son

to the voice of your Master'. I interpret the 'Master' as meaning God, whose voice is heard in a multitude of ways, by those who love Him truly in their hearts.

So there are three chief ways that God speaks to us: through conscience, through the Church, through Holy Scripture.

There is still another way God speaks to us: circumstances are signs of God's providence for us. We find ourselves set in a certain way, we were born English or Italian, with this or that characteristic, excitable, or phlegmatic, artistic or mathematically minded; all these things are a setting, ordained by God and pointers to what He means us to do. Whatever is from God, we love. Every moment of life is a proof of God's love, every moment could be on our side an acceptance of God's love, love for love.

Which of us will be called upon to die heroically for God, perhaps only one or two of all those listening to me now? But which one of us is not here and now and in the next few moments going to do something which is part of our calling—as mother of a family, as a cook, as nurse, as a father—which of us who has not some pain or worry to accept from God, which He allows or inflicts, not only for our purifying but as opportunities to offer Him in acceptance of love? I have said that God is plain to see by faith, not only in Christ Himself, but also in the world of nature and indeed in the happenings of every day.

These everyday things, common or garden things, are among the most important gifts of God to each individual soul, and we so often let them pass us by, do not seize them with both our hands as gifts from our Good Father. Let me explain. Who among my silent listeners has not some little problem which hurts, perhaps gives him sleepless nights; it may be a human relationship; it may be money; it may well be a physical pain or discomfort, or even a disfigurement? A friend has deserted us, one we loved deeply; the being we loved most in the world has died; a child gone before us. There in the very centre of God's action, we remain mute. We do not even implore his aid. We are a world away from loving Him. Let us begin to pray about it now. My God, this hurts. There's no pretending. It wraps me round; it seems to be all my life; it dwarfs all else. God help me. No one else can; I've tried everything else. I know I should have come to you first. But it is my silly way. I have come to you last. Please don't be displeased.

*'Come to me all you that labour and are heavily burdened, and I will refresh you.'* That is the answer of Jesus Christ our Lord. Lord, I know what you are going to say; you know best. It does not help me very much. Our Lord did not say that. He said He would refresh us. That means that He will give us courage. So lovingly we must ask. What is love for, if the one does not help the other in distress? God so loved the world as to send his Son. He sends Him to me now. Lord, I do not



understand, but I will trust and love. Love of God for us is going to be, not the great gesture of heroism done once and done with, but the daily little things, infinite in number, most precious to God because so hidden, so humble, so simple, so continuous, and in the end so heroic.

Take again all those workaday things we do—this cooking, which is part of the scheme of things, I do because God wills it for me. I offer this tiny thing to God in love.

This pain I suffer, have suffered for years, I offer it with Christ's pain on the Cross, for my sins and those of others.

This nagging wife, I love her, but she tries me hard. I offer that to you dear Lord, you allow it. Perhaps I deserve it more than I realize.

This child of my body, whom I love more than myself. You have taken him from me, he is dead. God, I find it hard, help me to accept that.

My daughter, whom I loved as the apple of my eye, she has fallen out with me, she married as I did not will, badly. Forgive me if I did bring her up as I ought to have done. I accept the worry of it, the shame of it, for her sake and for my own.

I am old and weary of life: I long to join my dear ones. Take me Lord, but if you will me to stay, I accept that too, for my many sins. Lord, I love your holy will whatever becomes.

We can find God's will everywhere. And where his will is, there is He and there is love. Where his action is, there is He. Take the trials of old age. This painful and humiliating process is the calling of God to the soul to prepare for the great and mysterious journey, it is his stripping us of all that is superficial, of all our self-importance, our trust in our own power. It is the return of the creature to its maker. We feel as though we were not wanted by our fellow men. They seem to be waiting for us to die. Leave them and their supposed sympathy for the old; we are all sidling up to death; we ourselves will inevitably reach the same spot one day; then may we too understand. If there are lovers of God dying, they will see the hand of God, God there.

Lord Jesus, who hung upon the Cross three hours, dying, give me the insight to see my own slow decline, my pain as a share in that loving action of Christ's death, accepting all from the hands of God in my pain. He is as truly there as He was in the joys of youth, in the peace of middle age. Come Lord Jesus.

I would say in conclusion we must love God with all our hearts, we must love Him in Himself, in the Incarnation, especially in the Passion, love Him in his works, our neighbours, and also in everyday things that happen or come upon us. If we do these things then He will grant us the peace that comes from doing right. We do not love God to get that peace, but we know that if we follow out the rational, truthful designs of Providence, then God will give that peace which He gives to men of good will.

## FÉNELON AND HUMANE EDUCATION

WE tend to think these days that 'liberal' education in Catholic schools is a modern discovery—a notion for which the comparatively recent development of the English Catholic Public School is perhaps partly responsible. Certainly, what one hears about schoolmastering (at Ampleforth) in the closing years of the last century suggests that progress has been made. But it would be an injustice to the past to claim that we have created something new, either in principle or in practice. The idea of humane education, whether Christian or non-Christian, goes back a long way, and child psychology, although as a term it is modern, is, as an art, as old as civilization. Reverence for childhood—a reverence based, not on the poetic childhood nostalgia of the nineteenth century, but on the revealed truths concerning the dignity of the human soul and on the attitude towards children of Christ himself—is a special mark of any healthy Christian community, and the importance of a well-ordered education as the basis of Christian society has rarely been underestimated, in principle at any rate. But the very notion of Christian education implies a problem which the non-believing educationalist does not have to face. A purely humanist education is concerned with the mind and the body alone, with the development of the personality on a natural level. Christian education is above all an education for God, and its main concern is the soul; the rest is secondary, but nonetheless important. What is aimed at is the development of the personality on two levels, supernatural and natural. The discipline applied to the latter will be imposed essentially by the needs of the former, *ut sic transeamus per bona temporalia ut non amittamus aeterna*.

This fixed hierarchy of aims upon which Christian education must be based runs the risk of becoming unbalanced. It is possible, even easy, to allow the natural, or humanist, element in education to loom too large in our scale of values. It is also possible so to stress the fact that our education is an education for death that we minimize the importance of education in humane values, or even create a false opposition between the supernatural and the natural which produces a fatal dichotomy in the child's approach to life. An error of balance either way is capable of making Christian education sterile.

In the history of Christian education perhaps no crisis has been graver than that raised by the Renaissance, though one should remember that the Renaissance was neither so sudden nor so revolutionary as is often supposed; the term is a very vague one. The growth of a humanistic



culture, in which an ideal of self-fulfilment and a cult of formal beauty tended to become divorced from the traditional values of Christianity, involved a challenge to the Church which had to be met above all in the field of education. There was a real danger that humanism as a system of thought would replace orthodoxy as the most fruitful European culture, and the future of Catholicism as an all-embracing mode of life lay in the hands of her schoolmasters. The rising generations of Catholics had to be shown that Christianity was something bigger than humanism. Not everyone was agreed, however, upon what should be the basis of the Church's attitude to humanism. Very roughly speaking, there were these alternatives, and each had its following. Fear of compromise, and horror at the libertinism and intellectual anarchy to which humanism, without the constraining influence of religion, tended led some to retreat into the ivory tower of an austere and radical piety isolated from the dangers of the new currents of thought. An age in which licence is rife always produces its 'back-to-the-desert' reaction, and in the post-Renaissance period this took the form of a widespread movement towards what we would nowadays call a jansenistic or puritan piety. Fear of humanism bred an intellectual intolerance and a distrust of nature which greatly and permanently influenced much Catholic education. Antonia White's novel *Frost in May* gives an exaggerated but revealing picture of the effect in education of the uncompromising offer: 'Christianity or Humanism; but not both'.

The dangers of this reaction against humanism were obvious. The creation of a gulf between humanism and the Church would present many Christians with an insoluble problem by setting up a tension between two loyalties and altering the traditional relationship between orthodoxy and humane culture. There were many, however, who saw the answer to the problem precisely in a re-affirmation of that relationship, in an attempt to bring about a wedding of the old religion and the new culture which would show that what was best in humanism could well be reconciled with the teachings of the Church. The Jesuits, who as time went on took an ever-increasing part in Catholic education, aimed above all at the establishment of an educational system based on a Christianized humanism—a system which would recognize God as its supreme end but which would at the same time respect and nourish a knowledge of classical culture and a humanist set of values, which would try to reconcile the Christian ideal of self-denial with the humanist ideal of self-fulfilment. The Jesuits represented the 'Baroque' in education—the baptism into orthodoxy of the classical revival.

It is against this background of a nascent movement of Christian humanism within the Counter-Reformation that we can best judge the contribution made to Christian education at the turn of the seventeenth century by François de Salignac de la Mothe-Fénelon. This remarkable

man is associated in the minds of most Catholics to-day with the heterodox movement of Quietism which got him into trouble and led to the famous controversy with Bossuet. Fénelon was far more, however, than a delinquent ecclesiastic, and but for a stroke of bad luck might have been in some respects another Richelieu. Born of noble parentage in 1651, he was, significantly, educated by the Jesuits before going to Paris at the age of 14. A brilliant and subtle mind and great insight made him, after his ordination in 1672, an extremely popular preacher and director. In 1689 he became tutor to the Duke of Burgundy, who, as grandson to Louis XIV looked at the time to be destined for the throne of France. Had things worked out according to plans, Louis XIV would have died sooner, been succeeded first by his son and then by Fénelon's pupil. The new king would then put the affairs of state into the hands of his tutor. Had this in fact happened, there is no knowing what might not have been done towards the salvaging of the Ancien Régime, for Fénelon was a far sighted and practical politician and an acute critic of Louis XIV's government who saw what the future held; and the Duke of Burgundy readily imbibed both his tutor's political principles and his advice on practical issues. But as it turned out Louis XIV proved very long lived, the Duke of Burgundy died young in 1712 and was followed in 1715 by Fénelon himself. That matter is just another of history's 'ifs'. But it is significant, from the point of view of Fénelon as an educator, that his tutorship of the Duke of Burgundy has always been regarded as an outstandingly successful piece of work. In 1689 the Duke was by all accounts a violent, proud, sensual little boy. After a few years, 'L'enfant indomptable était devenu un adolescent doux, humain, docile, et pieux'. Even if the latter judgement is somewhat hagiographical this achievement is sufficient testimony to Fénelon's qualities as a tutor, and he retained his influence throughout the Duke's life. One's curiosity is aroused as to Fénelon's methods in handling his difficult pupil, and fortunately he has left us the means to assess them. He wrote one long novel, *Télémaque*, for the express purpose of putting across to his pupil his conception of Christian kingship, government, morality and culture, and from this highly developed allegory, idealistic as it is, we can get a fairly clear picture of Fénelon's vast range of interest, his skilful use of the good story as the vehicle for important ideas—an element in the teacher's technique which he greatly stressed—and above all his concern for practical detail. His most important contribution to educational literature, however, oddly enough has no direct connection with his royal pupil and was written five years before he took up his appointment as tutor.

The *Traité de l'éducation des filles* is a fairly short and concise document, very much to the point. Fénelon was not in any way a feminist and we learn little from those sections on such matters as the department



or reading-matter of young ladies of the nobility, for whom the work was designed. Most of it, however, has no specific application to either sex and consists of a more or less unconnected series of well thought-out comments based on experience and directed towards an all-round development of the personality. The whole tone of the treatise is eminently practical: he ranges from regulations about diet and health to advice on the wages of governesses, and never runs the slightest risk of getting lost in generalizations. The value of the treatise is considerably enhanced by this consistent realism. Fénelon never ceases to be aware that he is catering for individual persons, each of whom is different.

The most important thing about Fénelon's conception of education is of course that it is Christian. The child is educated for death and for God, and should not be allowed to forget the fact. If he is not well trained in virtue, his education is a failure. He warns against the premature teaching of doctrines with which the small child cannot cope, and goes into great detail over the means of introducing him to the notions of spiritual being and an after life. He has a great respect for the receptive and intuitive capacity of the young mind, and constantly stresses the value of exploiting its curiosity. It is essential to give truthful answers to a child's questions, for two good reasons. In the first place it accustoms him to see and to seek the reasons for things, and breeds in him habits of logical thought and honesty. In the second place he will see through unsatisfactory replies: *Les enfants sont bien plus pénétrants qu'on ne sait*. Dissimulation on the part of parents and teachers, the habit of answering evasively or with half truths, induces in the child a corresponding lack of frankness and trust. Fénelon insists that the child's curiosity is God-given and deserves a genuine response.

This already brings us to the most interesting element in Fénelon's approach to education—his conviction that education is simply a development, a bringing-out, of what is already latent in the child's personality. Here we are at the root of his humanism. He distinguishes with care between the Renaissance cult of self-centredness and its sense of the dignity of the individual, rejecting the one and assimilating the other. *Il faut se contenter de suivre et d'aider la nature*—a maxim that implies a great deal and is very near to the scholastic 'gratia perficit naturam'. The individual nature is not to be distrusted and quelled; the purpose of education is not to force the child into a mould but to lead him to realize his natural capacities and to attract him to virtue. Children must be led, not driven. They must, moreover, understand where they are going: *Il faut les mener par la raison*. Discipline should be a means, not an end, and the part it plays in education should be as unobtrusive as possible. Arbitrary rules should be as few as is practically possible. Where they are necessary, the child should be made to understand why. Harshness and corporal punishment should be last resorts

The teacher's attitude should be firm but not severe, and he should act according to person and situation rather than according to rule. He should never be shocked, and should remember that on the whole praise and encouragement are far more effective than punishment. There should be only a moderate stress on the social virtues of gravity, silence, and so forth; the child should have plenty of scope for the gaiety and high spirits which God has given him.

The moderation of these views, when one realizes that they were expressed nearly three hundred years ago is almost astonishing. They should not give us the impression, however, that Fénelon was anticipating the liberal and loose educational methods of some modern schools. He was supremely concerned with one aim, namely to attract the child to the full natural and supernatural life, to lead him by love to understand that there need be no gulf between virtue and pleasure, between loyalty to religion and the living of a full natural life. He again and again stresses the danger of creating a false dichotomy in the child's mind. *Remarque un grand défaut des éducations ordinaires—on met tout le plaisir d'un côté et tout l'ennui de l'autre*. If the child is put off by the grimness of school life, by the boredom of the classroom and by the severity of his teachers, he will be put off by religion too, because it is associated in his mind with the things he dislikes. That is why virtue and study should be made attractive; if they are not, the child will seek his pleasure and fulfilment elsewhere. The teacher then should mix *l'instruction avec le jeu*. Fénelon realized that this does not simply mean making the subject as interesting as possible, but also being prepared to go off at a tangent: he is fact canonized the 'red herring', and did so quite frankly.

In advocating an atmosphere of freedom from restraint, Fénelon is concerned wholly with the attitude and the motives of the teacher; he never suggests that the child should be allowed to get away with bad behaviour, and sees nothing contradictory in the coexistence of one system of firm discipline on the one hand and moderation, reasonableness, trust and good humour on the other. Fénelon's whole conception of the meaning of education demands this sympathetic attitude on the part of the teacher. If the child is going to develop his own particular qualities spontaneously and fully, he needs an atmosphere in which he feels at ease, in which he can be himself. Fear, says Fénelon, may sometimes be a necessary weapon, but it is never a good educator. The quality which should be most natural to children is that of frankness. Fénelon detests all forms of artifice, and points out that excessive severity breathes 'underground activities' and a habit of untruthfulness. If the attitude of the teacher is based on love and a respect for the child's understanding, the child instinctively responds in the right way, and that mutual loyalty is established which is the vital channel through which the teacher can contact his pupil's maturing personality. Each child has different talents,



which must be spotted and nourished. The teacher should not be distrustful of the artistic and idealistic elements in the mind of the child or the adolescent: it is his responsibility to develop and to canalize such tendencies. *Il vaut mieux donner un cours réglé à ce torrent que d'entreprendre à l'arrêter.* This is child psychology of a most basic and practical kind, quite apart from its reflection of a humanistic yet Christian attitude to art. *On ne peut donc abandonner ces arts, que l'esprit de Dieu même a consacré.* It goes without saying that each child must be judged and treated as a unique being: the stress is on the person, not the crowd: a military or institutional atmosphere should be avoided as far as possible. In a revealing digression he discusses the backward child, and insists more than ever on the value of praise and encouragement as rewards for even the slightest progress. Nor does he forget the 'difficult' child, who is crafty, unresponsive and constantly 'agin the government'. He attributes these defects mainly to bad treatment in earlier youth and says that further harshness will do nothing but harm. Even the difficult child has his good qualities; these must be made apparent to him, he must be encouraged to develop a sense of responsibility, and must never be treated as a branded criminal. Failures are bound to occur, but the teacher should not be discouraged or embittered by apparent incorrigibility.

Given a healthy and balanced Christian education, the child should find that the spiritual life comes quite naturally. The final end of education, as we have already seen, is to attract the child to God—not to force him into uncongenial habits of virtue, nor to regiment him into rigid methods of prayer, but to make a spontaneous and heartfelt relationship with God the natural centre of his life. The aim is *de gagner le coeur pour la vertu chrétienne.* This approach is in effect an application of the devout humanism which we normally associate with St Francis of Sales: its essence is a consistent attempt to make God and the life of prayer accessible to the average individual without asking too much of him. The normal child does not take naturally to extremes of piety, and will be put off by a religious approach that does not take into account his own innate *joie de vivre* and zest for the ordinary things of life. The way to draw him to God is to show him that these ordinary things, this innate *joie de vivre*, can be sanctified simply by the recognition of their dependence on God; this basic humility is the foundation of the mature Christian life, which is nothing else than the habit *de faire gaiement toutes choses, grandes ou petites, pour son amour.* The stress is on God as Father and universal Creator rather than as Judge and Pure Spirit. If the child has an integrated attitude to his everyday life, and sees his work, his amusements, his relationships as complementary parts of a single stream of life, he will quite spontaneously see God as the Author and End, not only of his supernatural life, but of his natural life and his

natural powers, physical, emotional, and so forth. He will not suffer from that false conscience, that inner dichotomy, which keeps on suggesting that anything outside God that is attractive or pleasurable must be at least a distraction and not improbably a sin. God is the sustainer, not the rival, of a rich and fully-developed natural life; and prayer is not a stoic exercise in self-denial but a personal relationship based on the recognition of dependence and maturing into love. Fénelon makes one very practical comment which tells us much, not only of his understanding of children, but also of the charm of his own spirituality. Because a person is pious, he says, it does not necessarily follow that he ought to be proposed to children as a model to be imitated. Many people are pious in an unattractive way, and the child is incapable of distinguishing between what may be a perfectly genuine inner piety and its unattractive incidentals. Those proposed as models should combine piety with an attractive personality, so that the child unconsciously acquires the habit of associating virtue with pleasing natural qualities or accomplishments. Fénelon, like St Teresa, has no time for gloomy sanctity.

Virtue and the life of prayer, then, are proposed by Fénelon as the seal and natural culmination of the fully developed life of a normal child. Education is a twofold process in which 'humanization' provides the basis for a realistic and sturdy life of prayer. Humanism in its richest sense—reverence for the individual personality and for an ordered set of humane values—is fused with Christianity to the forming of an integrated hierarchy of values culminating in God, the Supreme Value, and moving downwards through all St Augustine's 'diverse forms of beauty'. Fénelon makes of Christian education a lovely and subtle humane art as well as a school of sanctity. He sums up his teaching on the relationship between the child and God in a passage worth quoting at a little length: *Ne l'affarouchez point sur la piété par une sévérité inutile: laissez-lui une liberté honnête et une joie innocente . . . Tachez de lui faire goûter Dieu; ne souffrez pas qu'elle ne le regarde que comme un juge puissant et inexorable, qui veille sans cesse pour nous censurer et pour nous contraindre en toute occasion . . . Ne lui laissez point regarder l'oraison comme une oisiveté ennuyeuse . . . Il s'agit de prendre l'heureuse habitude d'agir en sa présence et de faire gaiement toutes choses, grandes ou petites, pour son amour.* It may well be pointed out that all this is easier said than done. True enough: Fénelon is not dictating a series of rules of thumb which can be applied without difficulty. He places great responsibility on the teacher, and all teachers have limitations which make it hard to reach the standard which is set. He is discussing the practical motives upon which Christian education should be based; he aims above all at establishing the right balance in the teacher's approach to the problem, and although he does provide helpful examples 'from real life' the main



value of the treatise lies in its analysis of principle. If the balance of motives, the approach, is right, the practical methods cannot go far wrong. No one can hope to offer a perfect education; Fénelon's point is that an approach that is at once Christian and humane ought to be the most natural thing in the world. Most of what he says sounds fairly commonplace nowadays; but in many respects he states our own views with the lucidity and freshness which real insight and originality inspire. He even goes to extremes which might make the most liberal-minded modern educationalist hesitate, as in a phrase which has the finality of a motto: *Il faut que le plaisir fasse tout*. Idealistic optimism? Perhaps. But it worked with the Duke of Burgundy.

This enlightened doctrine was put forward nearly three centuries ago by a prominent French Archbishop. Has it had the influence it deserves? It has not. The *Traité de l'éducation des filles* is now rarely read; many of the ideas it contains have had to be rediscovered more or less in our own times; Catholic education in Fénelon's country shows few signs to this day of taking much heed of his contribution to devout humanism and to the Counter-Reformation. This anomaly needs a few words of explanation. Fénelon's humanism was destined, due to an unfortunate chain of events, to be the very instrument of his own discredit amongst French Catholics. That he was in fact thoroughly orthodox goes without saying. He was also, from a humanist and rationalist angle, remarkably enlightened for a Catholic of his time. He was followed by an era during which the flowering of an irreligious rationalism, led by Voltaire and Rousseau, forced the Church into an attitude of uncompromising orthodoxy distrustful of everything that smacked even slightly of the Enlightenment. Fénelon showed up a suspicious light. Rousseau looked on 'le bon Fénelon' as one of the patrons of his own brand of liberalism, and spoke of education in terms which at a glance resembled the tone of the *Traité de l'éducation des filles* very closely. There was born in effect a 'Fénelon legend' which made of the practical and far-sighted Catholic an idealistic liberal philosopher, crediting him with a type of humanism which must have made the poor man turn in his grave. It is true that he anticipated, superficially at any rate, many of Rousseau's humanist sentiments, but the motives inspiring him were quite different. It was forgotten that Fénelon's aim was entirely a religious one; he was judged upon standards to which he stood fundamentally opposed. The eighteenth century in fact 'laicised' him, which was to do him the one injustice that really mattered. Fénelon was not there to justify himself in the eyes of the camp of orthodoxy, and the damage was done. French spirituality henceforth looked more towards the jansenistic piety whose oracle had been the eloquent but grim Pascal than towards the attractive devout humanism of the serene St Francis of Sales and the gentle Fénelon. Fénelon suffered

the misfortune to be doubly discredited, as a spiritual writer by his association with Quietism, and as a humanist by his alleged anticipation of the anti-clerical enlightenment; and as a politician his chance never came. Fortunately, he has been reinstated as a spiritual writer, and is now recognized as a political thinker of distinction. It is only fair that justice should be done too to his soundness and originality as a Christian educationalist. He was one of the great figures of Counter-Reformation France. In him the two dominant forces in European civilization—Christianity and humanism—met and became one, thus regaining their rightful and traditional relationship. Fénelon is in many ways a symbol of the continuity that has existed between medieval Christian humanism and modern 'humane Catholicism'.

DOMINIC MILROY, O.S.B.



## BOOK REVIEWS

- THE PRACTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF GOD by *Br Lawrence* (Burns Oates) 1s. 6d.  
 THE PERFECTION OF MAN BY CHARITY by *Reginald Buckler, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications) 13s. 6d.  
 OUR FATHER by *R. H. J. Steuart, S.J.* (Blackfriars Publications) 2s.  
 THE CONVENT AND THE WORLD by *Sister Mary Laurence, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications) 9s. 6d.  
 SO NEAR IS GOD by *James M. Gillis* (Burns Oates) 15s.

All the five books listed above bring home in different ways the truth that, in practice, our religion is a matter of personal relationship with God—of companionship with Him, of personal surrender to Him. The first, the little book of the seventeenth century Carmelite, *Br Lawrence*, on the practice of the presence of God is a well-known classic whose frequent re-appearance in fresh and cheap editions attests its popularity. As a practical picture of how to live with God as companion it is unrivalled. *Br Lawrence* did not lead a purely contemplative life; as a laybrother who worked in the kitchen, as a cobbler and also as assistant to the procurator he had quite a busy life. His method of living with God has, therefore, meaning and usefulness both for priest and layman.

*Fr Buckler's Perfection of Man by Charity* is another reprint of a book that has long been the stand-by of an earlier generation of priests and religious. Yet much of it is of value to the layman, setting out, as it does, to explain the life of the Christian as a life of love after the Gospel teaching. In the light of St Thomas's teaching, the nature of man, of charity and especially the relations of grace and nature, all are set out here soberly and clearly. The footnotes and Latin quotations from St Thomas of the earlier editions are now given in English and much reduced in number.

When one considers that the Church, the Body of Christ, is made up primarily of layfolk with priests as its servants and religious as a kind of auxiliary force (both in the very great minority), and that the full Christian life is intended for layfolk, it is sad to reflect how few books are directed to showing them how to live it in the world to-day. Nearly all the spiritual works of the past are for religious or priests. However, things are improving in this respect and the three books that follow are aimed at the laity. The Conferences of *Fr Steuart* on the Our Father are full of that optimistic and practical approach to prayer and the attitude to God which is such a marked characteristic of all his writings; look at the last few pages on *Mental Prayer*. *The Convent and the World* by *Sister Laurence, O.P.*, has much that is profitable for layfolk though it is intended as an explanation to them of the cloistered contemplative life. The book is made up of three booklets which published separately had a great success; their titles sufficiently explain the theme and development of the book—*She Takes the Veil*, *Within the Walls*, *They Live the Life*. Written in the form of lively and chatty letters between a nun and a laywoman they cover many topics besides the main one of convent life with God. The treatment of the questions raised shows throughout the benefit derived by Dominican nuns from their theological training by its clarity and depth. As an apology for the Contemplative life it could hardly be bettered.

*Fr Gillis' So Near is God* is a stimulating and entertaining set of essays on various angles of religious interest, prayer, temptation, sin, psychiatry etc. They often arouse and provoke thought without exhausting it; there is much for the reader, and it is for the intelligent reader, still to do. The approach is fresh and draws on the world we live in more than do many such books which sometimes introduce us to a spiritual world abstracted from our own human life. The title is taken from that of one of the essays and justly strikes the keynote of the whole book.

C.B.D.

- THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY by *Anne Catherine Emmerich*. Translated by *Sir Michael Palaret* and with notes by *Fr Sebastian Bullough, O.P.* (Burns Oates) 21s.  
 HUGH POPE OF THE ORDER OF PREACHERS by *Kieran Mulvey, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications) 12s. 6d.

MARGARET, PRINCESS OF HUNGARY by *S.M.C.* (Blackfriars Publications) 6s. 6d.

FATHER SIX by *Mgr Olichon* (Burns Oates) 9s. 6d.

A SAINT OF THE WEEK by *Desmond Murray, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications) 15s.

CHRISTIANS COURAGEOUS by *Aloysius Roche* (Burns Oates) 13s. 6d.

For a reviewer of modern hagiography, it must be confessed, even more interesting than the matter of such books, is their manner—their method and approach. *Mgr Olichon's* way is to tell the story of the Annamese priest who founded *Phu-Diem*—a modern equivalent of the eighteenth century Jesuit 'reductions' in Paraguay—without embroidering his tale or pointing a moral, but leaving the facts to speak for themselves. We could wish that others would more often follow his example. The faith, courage and resource of *Father Six* stand out admirably.

*Father Kieran Mulvey* has placed future historians of English Catholicism in his debt by preserving so much interesting material about *Fr Hugh Pope* in print, before time has engulfed it. Clearly, though, it will be a long time before we shall be in a position to assess satisfactorily *Fr Hugh's* place and importance in the Catholic life and thought of his time.

*Catherine Emmerich's* work stands apart in our list. As *Fr Sebastian Bullough* suggests in his editorial preface, it has affinities with the Apocryphal Acts and Gospels and is really the fruit of long *lectio divina*—prayerful meditation on Scripture by a person with a vivid and concrete imagination, determined to enter mentally into all the detail of our Lady's life.

*Fr Desmond Murray's* book is, professedly, spiritual reading of a conventional kind for the busy lay person. We should find the historical sections rather a distraction, and the 'lessons' derived from each are sometimes oddly chosen. Thus the lesson from the life of *St Benedict* is 'Study' and from the life of *St Ignatius Loyola* 'Reading Good Books'.

*S.M.C.'s* little life of the recently canonized *St Margaret of Hungary*, a princess and a Dominican nun in the thirteenth century, is straightforward and conventional. The authoress' reconstruction of the saint's motives for her extreme penances is most persuasive.

*Christians Courageous* consists of a series of short accounts of deeds of heroism by Christians, ranging from early martyrs to *Don John of Austria* at *Lepanto*. Apart from the account of *Caedmon*, the detail is skilfully reconstructed and the book suitable for school retreats.

H.A.

- THE WISE MAN FROM THE WEST by *Vincent Cronin* (Rupert Hart-Davis) 18s.

Born near *Ancona* in 1552, *Matteo Ricci* entered the Jesuit novitiate in 1570. He studied at the Roman College, where he distinguished himself as a mathematician; but he felt himself called to follow in the footsteps of *St Francis Xavier*, and his request to be sent to the Far East was granted in 1578. After two years at *Goa* and a further year at *Macao*, he succeeded in entering *China* with one companion, despite the traditional Chinese xenophobia. He established the first mission at *Shiuhung* in the face of many difficulties, and slowly worked his way northwards to *Shiuchow*, *Nanchung*, *Nanking* and finally to *Peking*. *Fr Ricci's* attitude towards the Chinese whom he was seeking to convert was an example to all missionaries. He took pains to understand their mentality and showed the greatest tact in his dealings with them. A man of great gifts as mathematician, astronomer, cartographer and sinologue, he won the respect of the leading Chinese mandarins and exerted a profound influence on them until his death in 1610; but he was above all a true Apostle of Christ whose



zeal sowed the seed which unfortunately was not to bear the fruit after his death for which he had hoped.

Mr Vincent Cronin's account of Fr Ricci's life and work in China is admirably done. A cursory examination of Fr Ricci's own account in his *Della Entrata della Compagnia di Gesù e Christianità nella Cina*, suggests that the present author has been faithful to the authentic sources, and the occasional details which do not appear in Ricci's book may well have been drawn from his letters. Mr Cronin holds the reader's interest with the ease of an accomplished writer, and he exploits the comic effects for the Western mind of the many seeming absurdities of Chinese customs, but he does this in no condescending manner. Indeed, one of the merits of his book lies in the sympathetic way in which he makes us understand how strange this meeting of two cultures must have seemed to both sides. We feel the wonder of the cultured sixteenth century Italian as he discovers and learns to appreciate a culture older than his own, though never blind to its many defects; and on the other side there are the proud Chinese who, through knowing Ricci, come to recognize that not all non-Chinese are barbarians and that there is a wisdom of the Far West of which they had known nothing. But Mr Cronin never forgets that Matteo Ricci was above all a great missionary priest whose whole life was devoted to the task of bringing the Chinese to the knowledge and service of his divine Master. The Epilogue which gives a summary of the subsequent history of the Chinese mission until its unfortunate collapse as a result of the Rites controversy is too fragmentary to do justice to either side in this difficult question. The author's genuine feeling for language sometimes leads to a lack of restraint in descriptive passages.

D.B.S.

CHURCH AND STATE THROUGH THE CENTURIES. A collection of Illustrative Documents. Edited and Translated by Sidney Z. Ehler and John B. Morrall (Burns Oates) 35s.

The title of this book gives an adequate indication of its contents. The editors have provided in the compass of 600 pages a collection of documents both interesting and useful to historians and to students of politics. The work is conveniently divided into historical periods each with its own themes, and each is provided with an introduction by the editors. Similarly each document is introduced by a commentary. Both the introductions and commentaries are clearly written and should prove an assistance to the non-specialist to frame each document in its appropriate context.

The authors include some eighty documents in their collection and cover a wide range of controversies from the times of the Roman Emperors up to the Communist Law on Church affairs in Czechoslovakia in 1949. Although the problem of the relation between Church and State can be stated simply and the theoretical principles of a just solution are clear, and actual issues taken in their historical context are by no means simple. The editors have succeeded in illustrating this, as well as the many facets of the ever present question. They do however confine themselves to documents from the Popes themselves and from heads of states. This may be necessary in order to keep the book to a reasonable size, but there are many smaller problems arising out of the policies of governments which do not come to light, and a list of further reading would have been helpful to those who might want to specialize in study of one period.

As the treatment approaches the present day, the documents tend to become longer. In view of this one might legitimately query the inclusion of such easily accessible documents as *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno* in toto. The content of these encyclicals is mainly economic and the inclusion of relevant extracts might have fulfilled the purpose. In this way it might have been possible to use space more beneficially and to include for example a translation of *Diuturnum Illud*. But to make these remarks is merely to underline the fact that all selections are the personal choice of editors, and it is a small criticism of a work which brings together so much useful material, a large proportion of which appears in English for the first time.

C.E.H.

ESSAYS IN CHRISTIAN UNITY by Henry St John, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 12s. 6d.

Fr St John has here collected together a dozen of his more important articles on Anglicanism, published mostly in 'Blackfriars' in the last twenty years. The collection forms by far the best modern Catholic treatment of the Anglican problem to appear in print, better than the section in Père Congar's 'Chréliens Désunis'. Fr St John has the two advantages of being a convert from Anglicanism and, by study and meeting Anglicans constantly in theological discussion, of having kept abreast with modern developments in the Church of England. This latter advantage is a great one. It is all too common an experience to meet Catholic converts from Anglicanism who imagine that that Church stands still, even in minor details, where it stood at the day of their conversion. Moreover, Fr St John writes with great clarity and courtesy.

The book will be useful to 'born' Catholics—not least if it helps them to realize the changes that are going on in Protestantism. We could wish that this had been driven home more forcefully by a detailed article on the Oecumenical Movement.

Also, the book will surely be even more useful to Anglicans. Many of them are now disentangling themselves from the theological confusions and the traditional formalism surrounding them, and asking themselves fundamental questions. For completeness, we could wish that Fr St John could have included articles on South India and on the Papacy—for which latter subject the Anglo-Catholic Report, 'Catholicity' would have provided an admirable starting-point.

H.A.

HEY, YOU! by Michael Hollings (Burns Oates) 6s.

This is a most satisfactory little book. The fifth chapter is entitled 'Those awful devotions' and contains the following remark by St Teresa of Avila, 'from many devotions, Lord deliver us'. This may seem strange in a book which, in the first part, sets out to consider 'getting down to prayer', and in the second part, the subject of 'living through the liturgy'. Father Hollings deals sanely with the Christian life, and calls men to take note, that where God is concerned, 'an ostrich-life' is a bad investment. The author has succeeded in explaining the Christian approach to God and prayer in simple, bright, and cheerful language. There are no 'doubts' in this book; only a charitable understanding of human weakness, together with the comforting thought that 'God does not care whether you lick stamps in an office, dig ditches in the country, or run the bank of England. He wants to use you; but he can only use you in his way, not in yours.' This is really what men want to hear about themselves and their approach to God. It is most helpful to understand that man was created by God and not by a theologian. Fr Hollings is to be thanked for the inspiration he gives in his call *Hey, You!*

J.S.

MAP OF MONASTIC BRITAIN; SOUTH SHEET. Second Edition (Ordnance Survey) 9s.

The first edition of this admirable map was published in 1950 and this second edition, four years later, incorporates the fruit of much constructive criticism. The work teemed with difficulty because of the many changes in site and in status of religious houses during the Middle Ages and because of the immense number of varieties of establishment to be included.

We could wish that, in a future edition, the map should be enlarged in scale—even if this would mean four, instead of two, sheets. As it is, the scale is so small that details are necessarily rather crowded together and, as the editor says, many small granges and monastic iron-workings have had to be omitted so as to avoid overloading the map. Let this not, however, be taken as a censure of the Ordnance Survey Office which has shown great enterprise in producing so fine a map.

H.A.

Blackfriars Publications has reprinted *Aquinas Paper No. 5, The Condemnation of St Thomas at Oxford*, which has been for some time unobtainable, as well as *No. 2, St Thomas and Nietzsche*; and has also issued a fifth edition of *How to Study*, a letter of St Thomas, with a commentary by Fr Victor White, O.P. These are competent pamphlets, useful and inexpensive.



## NOTES

WE offer congratulations to Father Abbot who was re-elected on 19th April for a third term as Abbot of Ampleforth.



Our Venerable Bishop, the Right Reverend Thomas Shine, Ordinary of the diocese since 1929, has been honoured by the Holy See with the personal title of Archbishop. We offer him our respectful and happy congratulations.



We ask our reachers' prayers for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Marshall of Salford, in whose diocese are several Ampleforth parishes. He leaves the memory of a devoted pastor and a stout champion of the Faith.



To the Abbot and our brethren of Douai Abbey we offer our sympathy on the death of Fr Ignatius Rice, who was Head Master of Douai Abbey School from 1915 until failing health made retirement imperative at the end of the Summer Term in 1952. In that long period he did a great work, not only for his own monastery and school, but in other spheres. He was an exceptionally well-read and widely-interested man, and had a great store of knowledge ready at hand. The writer remembers travelling with him from Douai Abbey to Paddington while he poured out a fascinating stream of information from the by-ways of Catholic or literary history suggested to him by the places through which the train passed. He was an impressive and a lovable man. May he rest in peace.



Fr Columba Cary-Elwes, at present Prior of Ampleforth, has been appointed to be Superior of the monastery shortly to be founded in St Louis, Missouri; and Fr Timothy Horner will be Head Master of the school attached to the monastery. We offer them our prayers and good wishes, and rely on them (and on others who will presently follow them) to keep the readers of THE JOURNAL well-informed on the fortunes of St Louis Priory.

The new school is expected to open in the autumn of 1956, but Fr Columba and Fr Timothy will go out there before the end of this year in order to make preparations. We conjecture with confidence that much of their time will be spent at the English Benedictine Priors in Washington and Portsmouth absorbing the instruction which we know will be generously supplied by our brethren there.

In St Louis itself they are assured of the cordial welcome and support of the Archbishop, the Most Reverend Joseph E. Ritter, and of his clergy, and of a large number of distinguished laymen who are busily rallying material and moral support for the foundation. Already they have acquired a site, on which there are buildings adequate for the first year or two; and much progress has been made for expansion into a full monastery and school.

Rarely has a new enterprise started with such strong support, or so heavily indebted to able and active friends. Eminent among these are the Prior and Community of Portsmouth Priory: it was due to them that the invitation to found the house was directed to Ampleforth, and their advice and encouragement had powerful influence in our deliberations.



A service in the Abbey Church, conducted by Fr Prior, was broadcast over the Home Service of the B.B.C., at 9.45 a.m. on Sunday, 13th March. It was given not primarily for Catholics (who might be at Mass at the time) but for the listening public in general, and consisted of an extended sermon, with moments of pause, during which readings from the New Testament and St Augustine were given, or hymns sung. The reader was Fr Barnabus Sandeman and the choir was the entire Junior House and a few monks, conducted by Fr Austin Rennick. Fr Denis Waddilove was at the organ. The broadcast, the third and last of a series, entitled 'The Whole Duty of Man', concluded with prayers. We print the text of Fr Prior's sermon elsewhere in this number.



Greater public veneration is now being paid to a saint who lived most of his life (1134-67) in our district—St Aelred, Abbot of Rievaulx, and Patron of Gilling Preparatory School. The Sacred Congregation of Rites has given permission for the Mass of St Aelred to be said once in each of the churches attached to the Abbey on his feast day, 3rd March, although this occurs in Lent. The occasion was especially celebrated this year (and, it is hoped, will hereafter be observed) in Helmsley, where is the church nearest to Rievaulx.



Subsequent to the writing of the note about St Louis Priory it was announced that Fr Luke Rigby and Br Ian Petit would also be leaving us to be among the first members of the new foundation. To them also we offer every good wish of success in their new work.



On Saturday, 23rd April, Ampleforth welcomed once again the Country Landowners' Association for their annual course. On the first evening Father Abbot received them, and over a hundred members and other guests sat down to dinner in the upper building. As when the course was held at Ampleforth in 1951 they were lucky with the weather, and the four days were busily spent in lectures and discussions, and in visits to neighbouring properties. There were seven Old Boys amongst the members; and we were glad to see also many old friends and to make many new ones.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for P. A. Norman (1942), killed in a car accident in Victoria, British Colombia, on 22nd December 1954; T. H. Marwood (1889), who died on 19th January; S. R. Marnan (1953), killed in a car accident on 28th January; H. C. Greenwood (1893), who died on 31st January; R. T. D. Hague (1951), killed in a car accident on 16th February; J. N. Mahon (1951), killed in a car accident near Karachi on 16th February; John Rochford (1901), who died on 7th April; P. Gadsby (1930); Alphonsus Blackmore (1901), and Fr Hugh Marron (1913), who both died on 18th April; and F. J. Baker (1953), killed in a car accident on 26th April.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Major Michael Anthony Wilberforce, Royal Marines, to Lynette Margaret Furze at the Church of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 12th January.

Hugh Bertram Neely to Pamela Smith at St James's, Spanish Place, on 12th February.

John Ogilvie Leask to Audrey Georgina Townesend at St Francis Xavier's, Mill Bay, Vancouver Island, on 12th February.

Michael Hand to Jacqueline Needham at St Joseph's, Batley, on 17th February.

Dr Lawrence Gray Middleton to Mary Langley at St Joseph's, Middlesbrough, on 30th March.

The Earl of Dumfries to Nicola Weld-Forester at the Brompton Oratory on 19th April.

Peter John Inglis Richmond to Hilary Ann Dawson at St Mildred's, Minster, on 30th April.

Alan Oddie to Judith Clark at Holy Rosary Church, Toronto, Canada on 28th August, 1954.



AND to the following on their engagement:

Antony Julian Velarde to Patricia Moores.

Lieut (S) M. J. F. Weld, R.N., to Helen Mead.

David Ford Tate to Elizabeth Roach.

Richard Augustine Twomey to Sighle Mary Quirke.

Denys Francis Kelly to Judith Ann Peckston.

William Hugh Lancelot Porter to Jean Margaret Bark Lang.

Richard Nevill Hadcock to Mary Holmes.



Hugh Francis Ellis-Rees to Elisabeth de Mestre Gray.  
 Lieut Patrick Brent Grotrian, R.N., to Mary Macmillan.  
 Peter McBarnet to Ann Lingard Guthrie.  
 David Thornton Peers to Elizabeth Myrta Webster.  
 Capt. Gerard Maurice Salvin, 4th-7th Royal Dragoon Guards, to  
 Rosemary Prudence Richmond Green.  
 John Ralph Nevill to Ann Margaret Corble.  
 Philip Barry to Gillian Ashton.

CHRISTOPHER DAVID (1944) was ordained priest for the Menevia Diocese at the Church of St Mary of the Assumption, Monmouth, on Easter Tuesday, 12th April.

J. T. WALSH, who left in 1939, made his Solemn Profession as a Dominican at Dubuque, Iowa, last September, having taken the name of Br Celestine. He completed his pre-University studies at Portsmouth Priory, Rhode Island, before taking the medical course in the University of South Carolina, and eventually joined the Dominican Noviciate in 1950.

LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. MILES FITZALAN HOWARD, M.C. (1934), assumed command of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards on 1st March.

MAJOR M. A. WILBERFORCE, R.M. (1935), has recently taken up an appointment as a staff officer at Amphibious Warfare Headquarters.

MAJOR R. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, M.B.E. (1938), and Major R. P. Barker (1938) are instructors at the Military College of Science.

MAJOR S. P. M. SUTTON, M.C. (1936), has returned from two years in the U.S.A., and is attending the course at the Joint Services Staff College. Major D. E. Warren (1938) is an Instructor at the Senior Officers' School at Devizes.

CAPT. T. N. BROMAGE, M.B.E. (1944), is at the Arab Legion Staff College in Amman.

FLIGHT-LIEUT J. R. DOWLING, D.F.C. (1941), is Flight Commander of the Helicopter Flight at the Central Flying School. His recent visit to Ampleforth is described elsewhere in this issue.

THE following passed out of Sandhurst on 3rd February :

M. W. M. Tarleton, C. N. L. Irvén (Prize for Mathematics),  
 C. A. R. Dobrzynski, R. F. Calder-Smith, J. D. Kane, and D. A. F. Messervy.

A. M. F. WEBB (1934), after spending some years in the Colonial Legal Service in Malaya, has been appointed Deputy Public Prosecutor in Kenya.

J. D. REMERS (1946), M. Magee (1946), M. R. Palmer, and D. P. Maguire have passed their Law Finals. B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne (Lincoln's Inn) has been called to the Bar.

VINCENT CRONIN'S (1939) second book has recently been published; *The Wise Man from the West* is a biography of Fr Ricci, S.J., the well-known missionary to China of the sixteenth century. It has not yet been recorded in these pages that Vincent Cronin, whose book *The Golden Honeycomb* attracted considerable notice on its publication last year, received the first award of the Hilary Scholarship two years ago.

FRANK DAVEY (1919) of the *News Chronicle* has been elected Chairman of the Guild of St Francis of Sales for a second year.

D. I. FAIRHURST (1936) has left British Guiana, and has been appointed Philips Delegate in Jamaica.

CHRISTOPHER CRONIN (1946) has been appointed Technical Manager of the Central African Subsidiary of Pest Control, and is now in Salisbury, Rhodesia. His work includes supervision of trials of new crop protection chemicals, mostly for maize and tobacco, and advisory work for farmers.

A. J. MILLAR (1947) has joined a rubber planting firm in Pahang, Malaya. N. J. P. HEWETT (1949) has left Kenya, and has entered the University in Auckland, New Zealand.

J. T. M. BALINSKI-JUNDZILL (1948) is working as a Special Trainee on the production side of Marconi's. T. O. Pilkington (1949) has been with the same Company for the past two years, and is working as a Project Engineer in the Communications Division.

DENYS KELLY (1943), who has been farming at Great Ayton with his brother for the past few years, has been awarded a Nuffield Scholarship to study agriculture in Canada and the United States for six months.

J. W. GORMLEY (1953) is studying agriculture at McGill University; he has been taking a prominent part in the Debating Society, and was recently awarded the Cup for the best male actor in the Dramatic Section.

MICHAEL DUNNE has had seven entries accepted for the Exhibition of the Institute of British Photographers.



AN AMPLEFORTH DINNER was held in Hong Kong on the Feast of St Benedict. Mr R. Y. Frost, who has a boy in the School, kindly lent his house for the occasion, and Fr Fergus Cronin, S.J., was the guest of honour. Others who attended were R. E. H. Nelson (1931), N. J. de Guingand (1928), J. E. Nicoll (1934), C. J. van der Lande (1953), D. J. Wiseman (1948) and I. F. Sutherland (1943). Any Old Boys going to Hong Kong will be particularly welcome, and they should get in touch with I. F. Sutherland of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

THE OLD BOYS in London during the year have entertained at the Challoner Club Fr Abbot, Fr William, Fr Sebastian and Fr Patrick, and as their guests at the Society's Dinner had two boys from the School. They have also accommodated at the Challoner Club and in their own homes members of the School who played in the Public Schools Seven-a-Side. They welcome further opportunities of entertaining members of the Community and of the School.

K. M. BROMAGE, the Secretary of the Old Amplefordians Golf Club, has moved to Tordean Farm, Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh, S. Devon. Tel. Buckfastleigh 3105.

### OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB

#### FIXTURES—SEASON, 1955

Date	Opposition	Ground	Match Manager
May 28-29	v. Ampleforth College	at Ampleforth	Lord Stafford
June 12	v. Downside Wanderers	at The Hurlingham Club (London)	J. Dick
July 9	v. Emeriti	at The Hurlingham Club	J. Dick
July 31	v. Beaumont Pilgrims	at Beaumont College	Lord Stafford and J. G. Bamford

#### SOUTHERN TOUR

Aug. 14	v. Old Rossalians	at Lancing College	The Committee
Aug. 15	v. Bluemantles	at Tunbridge Wells	The Committee
Aug. 16	v. The Royal Sussex Regt	at Depot, Chichester	The Committee
Aug. 17-18	v. Sussex Martlets	at The Steyning G.S.	The Committee
Aug. 19	v. Middleton Sports Club	at Middleton-on-Sea	The Committee
Aug. 20	v. March to be arranged.		

The Club will be accommodated at Stroods Hotel, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

### REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 73RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Seventy-third Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Easter Sunday, 10th April 1955, with Fr William, the Head Master, in the Chair; about ninety members were present.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was presented to the Meeting, and the accounts were adopted, subject to audit.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that there were about 1550 members of the Society, including 360 Life Members, fifty members of the resident Community, and thirty laymasters. Dinners had been held in London, Liverpool and Dublin, and once more a Ball had been held in the autumn jointly with Downside. A. D. S. Goodall had obtained a First in Lit.Hum. at Oxford; E. H. Cullinan a First in Architectural Studies at Cambridge; P. A. F. Morrin and R. A. McCaffrey had both obtained First Place and First Class Honours in the National University of Ireland, in Medicine and Architecture respectively. J. F. Marnan had been appointed Q.C. P. M. Laver, P. W. Unwin, and A. D. S. Goodall had been successful in the examination for the Senior Branch of the Foreign Service, and H. F. Ellis-Rees for the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service.

#### Elections

The Hon. General Treasurer	Mr H. C. Mounsey
The Hon. General Secretary	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
The Chaplain	The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.
Committee : to serve for three years	The Rev. M. T. Horner, O.S.B. Mr E. Ruddin Mr E. P. Connolly

Fr James said that it was estimated that the total of the Memorial Fund to Fr Paul would amount to about £19,800, assuming no change in the level of taxation: a considerable sum had been received already, but most contributors had signed covenants.

*Extract from Minutes of the Committee held after the A.G.M. on 10th April.*

It was resolved that after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital the Balance be placed in the Scholarships and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Head Master for educational purposes.



## BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 1955

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1954					1954				
9,099	General Fund—Balance as per Account	9,372	5	1	9,227	General Fund Investments at Cost	9,587	8	2
	Scholarship and Special Reserve Fund				100	Investments of Surplus Income at Cost	100	0	0
874	Balance as per Accounts	781	19	4	757	Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	776	5	11
573	Revenue Accounts	650	14	3					
	Sundry Creditors	110	0	0	78	Income Tax Refund 1954-55			876
						Sundry Debtors			74
						Cash at Bankers			13
						Income Account			6
					384				1
					£10,914				£10,914
					18				18
					8				8
					£10,546				£10,546

## GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1955

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1954					1954				
20	Loss on Sale of Investments				8,692	Balance forward at 1st April 1954	9,098	17	1
9,099	Balance at 31st March 1955	9,372	5	1	165	Amount Transferred from Revenue Account			143
						in accordance with Rule 32			8
					2	Profit on Redemption of Defence Bonds			0
					260	Subscriptions from New Life Members			130
									0
					£9,372				£9,372
					5				5
					1				1
					£9,119				£9,119

## SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1955

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1954					1954				
345	Educational Grants	364	0	0	816	Balance Forward at 1st April 1954	873	17	3
120	Exhibitions	180	0	0	495	Amount Transferred from Revenue Account			430
874	Balance at 31st March 1955 as per Balance Sheet	781	19	4	1	in accordance with Rule 32			4
					27	Profit on Redemption of Defence Bonds			0
						Income from Investments of Surplus Income (Gross)			21
									18
					£1,325				£1,325
					19				19
					4				4
					£1,339				£1,339

## REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1955

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1954					1954				
424	Members' Journals	443	12	6	730	Members' Subscriptions			
5	Masses	5	15	0	100	For the Year	810	12	0
	Expenses of the General and Area Secretaries					Arrears	181	18	0
87	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals	166	0	7					992
	Expenses of the General Treasurer				314	Income from Investments (Gross)			10
36	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals and Bank Charges	17	10	0		Balance forward at 1st April 1954	573	12	1
	Old Amplefordian Cricket Club and Golfing Society					Less Disposal under Rule 32	573	12	1
18	Printing, Stationery and Expenses	52	7	6					—
574	Balance being Net Income of the Year	650	14	3					
					£1,335				£1,335
					19				19
					10				10
					£1,144				£1,144



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE EDITOR would like to apologize for the omission of the name of the Rev. Fr H. B. Louis, M.A., D.Litt, Ph.D., from the list of the Staff printed in the last number of THE JOURNAL. Fr Louis joined the Modern Language Staff at the beginning of the Christmas Term.

### THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	H. J. Arbuthnott
School Monitors	L. N. van den Berg,	P. M. Vincent,	P. F. V. Howard,
	J. M. Morton,	A. J. A. Green,	J. I. Daniel,
	S. Foley,	J. P. P. Nason,	S. L. Sellars,
	N. E. Corbally-Stourton,	D. H. J. Shipsey,	Hon. P. M. Pakenham,
	A. H. Krasinski,	C. T. Allmand,	R. C. M. David,
	D. F. P. Halliday		
Captain of Rugby	...	...	L. N. van den Berg
Captain of Athletics	...	...	R. C. M. David
Captain of Boxing	...	...	D. H. J. Shipsey
Captain of Shooting	...	...	A. G. Nevill
Captain of Swimming	...	...	P. M. M. Wright
Master of Hounds	...	...	A. Whitfield
Librarians	E. P. Arning,	T. R. Harman,	J. I. Daniel,
	A. G. Gibson,	M. C. P. Dunworth,	J. F. A. Young,
	C. D. P. Cochrane,	C. J. R. Pickles,	T. B. Read

THE following left the School in December 1954:

R. J. G. Binny, J. A. M. Crank, M. W. Cuddigan, T. J. Cullen, F. R. de Guingand, Viscount Encombe, G. C. Hartigan, A. M. H. Hill, C. S. R. Honeywill, D. H. Lewis, J. Lindsay Taylor, M. B. Mollett, T. C. Morris, M. H. R. R. O'Connell, R. H. Sheil, A. M. T. Simpson, K. C. Sulimirski, T. K. Tyrrell.

THE following boys entered the School in January 1955:

D. J. M. Bailward, J. O. Beattie, M. A. Bell, A. P. Cant, N. G. P. Carver, R. T. M. Cotton, D. W. L. Eccles, J. F. Everington, F. W. Habbershaw, G. R. Habbershaw, A. L. S. Harris, B. L. R. Jones, J. S. M. Keay, R. D. Prosser, S. H. M. Ricketts, J. G. W. Sutherland.

THE following left the School in April 1955:

J. E. Anstey, H. J. Arbuthnott, J. C. R. Bailey, C. Beck, Prince G. D. Bibesco, N. E. Corbally-Stourton, R. C. David, P. R. del Tufo, D. J. Dillon, A. Edye, L. J. Fitzherbert, T. R. Harman, A. O. Maczek, N. J. Messervy, D. P. Morland, Hon. P. M. Pakenham, J. D. Rothwell, A. B. Smith, L. N. van den Berg, M. Vernon Smith, T. P. Wardle, D. G. Wyndham-Lewis.

THE following boys entered the School in April 1955:

R. D. Ambrose, J. A. Badenoch, P. J. B. Batten, N. I. C. B. Cooke, C. M. J. Deedes, M. De Lacey, J. P. H. A. Delvaux, P. M. Goslett, B. P. Grant, J. W. P. Grantham, A. W. G. John, P. J. W. le Breton, K. M. O'Neill, P. M. Slater.

By an oversight the names of those who gained State Scholarships last year were not published in THE JOURNAL. We give the list now, and also a list of those who won awards at the University during the winter. To all of these we offer our sincere, and in some cases belated, congratulations.

State Scholarships in Natural Science: H. J. R. Beveridge, C. K. Connolly, P. R. del Tufo, P. R. Evans, A. O. Maczek.

In Classics: E. A. Rothert, A. M. T. Simpson.

### OPEN AWARDS AT THE UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER 1954

A. M. T. Simpson, Scholarship in Classics, Trinity College, Oxford.  
Hon. P. M. Pakenham, Anne Shaw Scholarship in Classics, Magdalen College, Oxford.

T. J. Cullen, Domus Exhibition in Classics, Balliol College, Oxford.

A. O. Maczek, Postmastership in Natural Science, Merton College, Oxford.

C. K. Connolly, Scholarship in Natural Science, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

M. H. R. R. O'Connell, Exhibition in History, Peterhouse, Cambridge.

G. C. Hartigan, Exhibition in History, Clare College, Cambridge.

JANUARY 1955

E. P. Arning, Exhibition in Classics, Merton College, Oxford.

L. V. van den Berg, Hulme Exhibition in Classics, Brasenose College, Oxford.

L. J. FitzHerbert, Exhibition in History, Christ Church, Oxford.



APRIL 1955

H. J. R. Beveridge, Nuffield Medical Scholarship, Pembroke College, Oxford.

P. R. Evans, Exhibition in Natural Science, St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

It is noted with interest that, from statistics compiled officially from the Annual Reports of the Civil Service Commission over the last six years, showing the places of education of candidates successful in attaining appointments to the Administrative Branch of the Home Civil Service and the Senior Branch of the Foreign Service, the name of Ampleforth figures eleventh on the list of those schools which have provided four or more recruits to these Services. Ampleforth was credited with five successes in the list containing the names of twenty-two schools.

ON 4th April Flight-Lieutenant J. R. Dowling, D.F.C., an Old Boy of St Oswald's, who has made a name for himself among the very skilled and small group of helicopter pilots—came to lunch by helicopter. He arranged to demonstrate his machine next day. The arrival of the Westland-Sikorsky S-51 (known as the Dragonfly) on the Penance Walk caused great excitement. All envied the few members of the Community who were taken for a flight. F.-Lt Dowling's display brought home the usefulness and remarkable manoeuvrability of this type of aircraft, and his skill in handling the machine made it seem, what is far from being the case, an easy one to pilot. Before leaving he conveyed Fr James to Gilling Castle in about a couple of minutes.

THE indoor swimming bath has now come back into regular use for the first year since 1939; though it was used last summer for a month, it could not be run economically for any length of time on the old steam-driven plant. During this winter an electric motor was put in, and also a new chlorinator. Despite many other competing interests, many swimmers had some useful practice during the last month of the term. Our thanks are due to the Procurator, who is also responsible for the new lively colour scheme.

THE LIBRARIAN acknowledges with gratitude the following gifts to the School Library:

K. M. Bromage has presented the complete architectural works of John Britton, twenty-three volumes in fourteen, lavishly bound and in a large paper edition. Britton flourished early last century, as an antiquary and topographer chiefly, and these volumes are notable especially for the excellence of the illustrations, which include a large





number of plans and detailed drawings of important buildings of absorbing interest to those concerned with architecture. Mr Alington enabled us to buy a considerable quantity of books to maintain the quality of the History section, and Fr Edmund's transfer to procuratorial duties has enabled us, we hope, to satisfy the demands of students of E.P.E. for some time to come.

From Mr Parker comes a beautifully bound copy of *Great Norwegian Expeditions* by Thor Heyerdahl and others; from the Numismatic Society two most interesting books on coins; from Squadron-Leader Johnson *The Picture of Everest*, a lovely book of colour photographs; from M. M. Tylor *Augustus John*, being a selection of his less well-known drawings; from Fr Louis Somervell's abridgement of Toynbee and a complete Shakespeare in French; from Dr O'Donovan *Fra Angelico* in reproductions which do full justice to the gaiety of his colour; from Mr Bean Noyce's *South Col*; from I. W. Lissett the Blackfriars Symposia on *Obedience* and *Vocation*; from O. R. Wynne the first edition of Cowper's *Homer*, slightly foxed but beautifully printed; from Mr Eyres Holm's *History of Greece*; from Mr Charles-Edwards Maritain's *Religion and Culture*; from E. P. Arning and A. H. Edye White's *Book of Beasts*, a fine example of the bizarre attractiveness of this genre of medieval literature. Finally, there was left in the Librarian's locker Rowse's *Use of History*. The book contained a sheet of paper with the legend 'for the School Library' but alas! no signature, nor even an initial. Let this unknown benefactor be taken to include any of whom the list fails to make mention. We are grateful to them all.

### SIR JOHN HUNT'S VISIT

Those who have read the story of the climbing of Everest will be familiar with the episode on the summit, when Sir Edmund Hillary buried in the snow a crucifix which Sir John Hunt had given him to carry there. It is also widely known that the episode had some connection with Ampleforth, for it was Fr Martin who gave Sir John that crucifix before he set out. It was not therefore quite as a stranger that Sir John Hunt visited Ampleforth last term. Indeed he had already been here a year ago, but he had not then given his lecture to the School. The purpose of this visit was to give his lecture to the boys. It was unavoidably postponed for a week, and it was only at very great personal inconvenience that Sir John was able to keep his promise. However, it was typical of him to accept that inconvenience without hesitation.

Sir John gave his lecture in the theatre on the evening of Sunday, 27th March. It is very doubtful if any lecturer has ever held the absorbed attention of the boys for an hour and a half so completely as Sir John



did. To many who listened to him the story was already familiar in outline and it was not merely his remarkable collection of slides that held his audience. It was rather the man himself, and no one who listened to him could be left in doubt why he had been chosen as leader or why he had been so successful in his task.

It was not only in his lecture that Sir John left us pleasant memories of his visit. Earlier in the afternoon he spent some time ski-ing on Lion Wood Hill with the boys and in the evening he had supper in St Wilfrid's, visited the Debating Society and spent some time talking with a group of boys in the Games Room. His easy and unassuming manner left a deep impression on all who met him.

During his lecture Sir John delighted his audience by telling them that Ampleforth would always be connected with the climbing of Everest in his mind because of the crucifix which Fr Martin had given him. It is chiefly because of the deep personal impression which he made on all who met him that they must look forward to seeing him at Ampleforth again. The impression of his visit will be a lasting one, but we all hope that it will prove to be a forerunner of many other visits.

## MUSIC

### SHROVETIDE CONCERT

21ST FEBRUARY 1955, THEATRE 7.45 P.M.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Overture : Il Seraglio . . . . .	<i>Mozart</i>
THE ORCHESTRA	
Piano : La fille aux cheveux de lin ; Golliwog's Cakewalk . . . . .	<i>Debussy</i>
P. F. V. HOWARD	
Viola : Allegretto . . . . .	<i>Wolstenholme</i>
P. R. EVANS, MR PERRY	
Flute Concerto in D Major . . . . .	<i>Mozart</i>
R. WHITFIELD, MR PERRY	
Concerto Grosso in G Major . . . . .	<i>Handel</i>
Concertino : HERBERT SPENCER, GEOFFREY STEVENS, ETAIN LOVELL	
Trumpet Tune and Air arranged for the Wind Ensemble . . . . .	<i>Clarke</i>
Duet for Violin and Viola . . . . .	<i>Mozart</i>
N. S. JOHNSON-FERGUSON, P. R. EVANS	
Symphony in D Minor . . . . .	<i>Boyce</i>
THE ORCHESTRA	
Duet for Two Pianos : Scaramouche . . . . .	<i>Milhaud</i>
R. P. ARNING, L. N. VAN DEN BERG	
Finale : Fireworks Suite . . . . .	<i>Handel, arr. C. Martin</i>
THE ORCHESTRA	

The Shrovetide Concert was an innovation. It took the place of the Christmas Concert cancelled through illness. There were, inevitably, some signs of insufficiently recent rehearsal of the Orchestral items. The solo items, especially those for the flute and the viola, were remarkable both for technical skill and musical feeling shown. The first appearance of the wind ensemble—twenty players almost all under 16—was a great success and a happy augury for the future.

Later in the term there was as it were an 'away match'. Lady Lumley's Grammar School at Pickering invited us to give them a concert. A team of twelve provided an hour of solos, duets and trios which left a large audience delighted and very agreeably astonished at the high standard of skill displayed and the general air of unruffled competence with which all the items were presented. The event was much enjoyed by all concerned and it is hoped that it will not remain a unique occasion.

Finally, the traditional 'Informal Concert' held once a term, introduced us to several promising younger players—excellent experience in not too formidable conditions, and a very satisfactory evening's entertainment.

### CONCERT

given at

LADY LUMLEY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PICKERING

Piano Solo : Rhapsodie in G Minor . . . . .	<i>Brahms</i>
I. ZALUSKI	
Duo for 2 Flutes and Piano . . . . .	<i>de Fesch</i>
R. WHITFIELD, C. F. MORLAND	
Viola Solo : Choral Prelude . . . . .	<i>arr. Bach</i>
P. R. EVANS	
Trumpet Solo : Trumpet Concerto, slow movement . . . . .	<i>Haydn</i>
J. MACMILLAN	
Piano Solo : Faintsie Impromptu in C Sharp . . . . .	<i>Chopin</i>
P. M. LEWIS	
Duo for Violin and Viola . . . . .	<i>Mozart</i>
N. JOHNSON FERGUSON, P. R. EVANS	
Concerto for Flute in D Major . . . . .	<i>Mozart</i>
R. WHITFIELD	
Trio for Clarinet, Viola and Piano . . . . .	<i>Mozart</i>
P. R. BALME, P. R. EVANS	
Piano Duet : Jeux d'Enfants . . . . .	<i>Bizet</i>
E. P. ARNING, L. N. VAN DEN BERG	



## THE ENTERTAINMENT

WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH 1955

- St Aidan's will present a colourful, musical and military *Tattoo*.  
 St Bede's will give their impressions of *Children's Hour*.  
 St Dunstan's will sing of *Matilda* (who Told Lies and was Burnt to Death).  
 St Thomas' will show how *Celebrities at Home* behave.  
 Amicably sharing one piano, van den Berg and Arning will play one of Bizet's waltzes, and other music.  
 St Cuthbert's will give a forecast of life at St Louis, Mo., in *The Modern Pilgrim Fathers*.  
 St Edward's will provide *Music* from a variety of instruments and performers.  
 'Sisters' will be sung by Halliday and Morton.  
 St Dunstan's will give a performance of 'Murther Upon Murther or *Ye Bloudie Tragedie of Omelet*.  
 St Oswald's Orchestra will give a *Recital of Modern Music*.  
 St Wilfrid's will explain what happens in *A Day in a T.V. Studio*.

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<i>Wigs, Costumes &amp; Make-up</i>	The Rev. M. K. Mason
<i>Stage Décor and Lighting</i>	The Rev. L. Jackson and his Stage Electricians
<i>Piano</i>	By kind permission of the Procurator

Basically the Entertainment was a cross between the Music-Hall and the Intimate Revue. It had the advantage of the cream of the talent from every House; its greatest interest was as a study in contrasts, in seeing how each House set out to be entertaining.

St Aidan's were military—of course. But they provided a colourful opening and set the pace for the later items.

St Bede's appeared as the Crazy Gang, a most convincing Crazy Gang, and one that, like the original, brought about a state of complete bewilderment, albeit blissful. The sudden appearance of a character without any trousers is exquisitely humorous, but equally baffling.

Both St Cuthbert's and St Thomas' took ideas which were on the surface unoriginal and very obvious. St Thomas' allowed themselves to be overcome; they laboured the jokes they had exhumed and only the last of their three sketches was consistently funny. St Cuthbert's, however, rose above their material. They went on almost too long but they made even that enjoyable.

St Dunstan's produced a version of *Hamlet à la Hollywood*—with title changed, plot changed, characters changed and celestial choirs. Unhappily the celestial choirs had appeared in person somewhat earlier—in itself rather disillusioning—to sing a piece neither very humorous nor musically attractive. The audience's one salvation was a highly distracting totem-pole in the middle of the stage.

St Edward's and St Oswald's were both musical. The former produced a very brave singing soloist, a good pianist and only a limited amount of agony. St Oswald's omitted the agony altogether and gave a clever and polished performance.

St Wilfrid's were the most ambitious of all and thus placed severe limits on their success. Their complicated skit on television was fortunate in having one superlative actor and several other highly intelligent ones. For the finale this was a good choice.

There were two other pieces which cannot come into the category of House productions. Arning and van den Berg were amicable but hardly keeping time at their one piano; perhaps the allegation that they were to play a waltz had disconcerted them. Nothing could have disconcerted Morton and Halliday in their splendid performance. Their only fault was in not giving the encore they received.

The prospect of a School entertainment had been grim; the actual thing was singularly pleasing. With so successful an initiation surely this ought to become a more regular feature of Ampleforth life?

A.E.



## SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

### THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the beginning of the term P. M. Pakenham was elected Leader of the Government and H. D. Lumsden Leader of the Opposition. Lumsden resigned after one debate and was replaced by R. C. David. A. Edey was elected Secretary, but a vote of censure was passed on him at the last meeting for ill-treating the more prominent speakers.

P. M. Pakenham, by reason of remaining in office through fair means or foul for the whole of the term, and of a raucous voice, was a centre of attention throughout the debates. He is fluent, and thoughtful enough, and will make a good speaker if he eschews the temptation to rant. R. C. David never became a powerful debater, but he improved as the term went on. From the benches J. D. Rothwell was less obstreperous than in the past but still unaffected by the subject under debate. J. I. Daniel's periods were a pleasure to hear, but because of a lack of force in their delivery often received less attention than their thought merited. P. A. B. Llewellyn specialized in giving opportunities for interruptions of greater or less wit. J. H. Beveridge favoured bringing the Biology classroom into the House, but he was amusing in a quiet way. M. Dunworth could be relied upon to deal seriously with absolutely any question. Among the other more regular speakers were Messrs Pickles, P. M. Lewis, Howard, Morton and Dillon—an outstanding maiden speaker who failed to keep it up.

The House was honoured by the visit of Sir John Hunt to the closing minutes of the debate on adventure, at which Fr Bruno and Fr Philip were welcome and eloquent visitors. At the third debate Fr James and Mr Davidson vastly entertained the House. We were grateful to them all.

The motions debated during the term were:

'This House considers that children should be left free to discover and express themselves.' Lost, Ayes 42, Noes 46, 2 abstentions.

'This House considers it monstrous that women should have equal rights with men.' Won, Ayes 54, Noes, 12, 3 abstentions.

'This House considers that England is still the natural mistress of the British Isles.' Won, Ayes 46, Noes 33, 2 abstentions.

'This House prefers the Country Seat to the Town House.' Won, Ayes 27, Noes 19, 9 abstentions.

'This House considers that adventure is the spice of life.' Won, Ayes 65, Noes 13, 1 abstention.

There was also a series of five-minute debates.

A.E.

### THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

In the Christmas Term P. R. Evans was elected Secretary and during his period of office the Society enjoyed five lectures.

The President, Fr Anthony, opened with a talk on 'Animal Coloration' and this was followed by 'Honey Bees', the lecturer being N. J. Carr-Saunders who stressed the work of the German entomologist, Von Frisch; D. S. Black spoke to the Society on 'Foxes', and R. L. Ashton on 'Ancient Man' and the forgery of the Piltdown Skull. The final lecture was given by M. O'Brien on 'Scorpionidae'. At the close of term two films, *The Sea Horse* and *Birds of the Orkneys* were shown.

After Christmas P. C. Wayman was elected Secretary and the session opened with a 'Natural History Quiz', conducted by P. R. Evans. The Secretary, at the next meeting, spoke on 'Rats in Britain' and this was followed by a talk from Fr Julian who described his personal experiences when using an Aqualung in Southern France. Mr A. Coleman was our guest lecturer at the next meeting and showed the Society his coloured films on bird life and underwater swimming, both taken by himself. They were much appreciated by the Society. At the final meeting J. L. Cutbill dealt with the methods used in trapping and ringing birds, again giving as his personal experiences. At the film meeting we saw *The Development of the Chick* and *R.S.P.B. Film Magazine No. 1*.

In conclusion it must be reported that two outings took place.

In the Autumn Term a visit was made to Cornelian Bay, Scarborough, and last term to Malton on the Feast of St Benedict. There we were shown round the brewery of Messrs Russell and Wrangham Ltd, and also round the Trout Hatchery at Welham Park.

The Society has spent a most successful and enjoyable year.

P.R.E.

### THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The term opened with a lecture from Fr Louis on his travels in Canada. This proved to be most interesting and Fr Louis had obviously gone to some trouble to find suitable illustrations. The second lecture of the term was entitled 'Road to Vienna' and was given by Fr James; it was unusual and at the same time instructive. Then Fr Pallhuber gave us a lecture, illustrated by his own colour slides, entitled 'Mountaineering in the Tyrol'; it gave us an interesting vignette of his native Tyrol. This was followed up by a film meeting when two films were shown. The first, *Hurricane Circuit*, was the story of a Caribbean hurricane and the second, *White Continent*, was a record of the 1949-50 expedition to Queen Maud Land. T. D. Molony kept up the Society's tradition of giving a lecture on current affairs which he called 'Spotlight on Formosa'.



The last meeting was open to the School and was a lecture and film entitled the *Port of Manchester*. It was the highlight of the term and attracted an attendance of about 160. The Society is indebted to its lecturers and especially to the Manchester Ship Canal Company for its great care in arranging the last lecture.

J.E.A.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

Attendance at meetings in the Easter Term usually tends to fall off, but the experts who lectured to the Club this year attracted larger audiences of members and visitors than the Club has had for some time. Fr Leonard gave a most interesting survey of 'Modern Techniques in the Cinema', explaining the scientific processes underlying Cinemascope, Vistavision and Cinerama, and stereophonic sound. 'Chemiluminescence' is a subject on which Fr Paulinus has lectured to the Club on several occasions in past years, and once more he delighted a large audience with unusual and beautiful demonstrations. On Shrove Monday Mr Honoré entertained the Club at his Bingley Mills, which he has recently reorganized and equipped with much modern machinery both for spinning and weaving. The Club is much indebted to Mr Honoré for his hospitality, and for the great trouble he took to make the visit so successful. C. K. Connolly's lecture on 'The Electron Microscope' dealt in simple manner with the principles of this research tool, and with the uses to which it is being put in many branches of science. Just over one hundred members and visitors turned up to hear Mr Desmond Leslie speaking about 'Flying Saucers'. There appears to be some evidence for several types, none of which travel in ways that can be explained by orthodox aerodynamics. Where they come from, why they come, and how they move were topics discussed at the meeting and for days afterwards. For the last meeting of the term the Club joined with the Railway Society to hear Mr R. Dytch of British Railways, York, speak about 'The Running and Maintenance of Steam Locomotives'.

P.G.M.

#### THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

The Society has had a very successful term. The first lecture of the term, although delayed by illness on the part of the lecturer was entitled, 'The Development of the Steam Engine on Sub-Urban Lines'. This was most interesting and instructive.

On Shrove Monday an outing to the all-electric signal boxes at Northallerton took place. This proved to be a great success for not only did members learn a lot about the most up-to-date signalling on

British Railways, but they were also able to see trains at speed as they went through Northallerton Station.

Other lectures given by members of the Society included, 'French Railways—Past and Present' by Mr F. C. Delouche, 'Le Chemin De Fer Marigny—Chatelard' by R. H. Fanshawe.

For the last lecture of the term the Society was most privileged to have Mr A. Dytch of the York Motive Power Depot, who gave a lecture entitled, 'The Steam Engine, its Operation and Services'.

Not only was the lecture most informative but it was accompanied by two short films. The Society owes the lecturer its sincere thanks.

J.D.M.

#### THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The beginning of the Christmas Term saw membership of the Club higher than it has been for a long time, and for the first time in the past three years there was a shortage of bench space. Even the permanently inert members decided to build something, tempted, perhaps by the competition which was to take place at the end of term, but which had to be cancelled because of 'flu.

Notable models were C. N. A. Balme's oversize *Junior 60*—which flew very well indeed, and was quite fascinating to watch; its flight pattern was particularly graceful. Holmes' new control-line stunt job, the *Mercury Junior Monitor*, flew fairly fast and consistently until the owner, unintentionally or otherwise, smashed a wing. Muir's latest power-duration model had a spectacular and frequently unnerving performance which was brought about by the very high power-weight ratio.

Muir Junior built his first A-2 Glider, the *Marauder*, in the Easter Term and has done it exceptionally well. The flight of this model is well up to the high standard of the design, flying in a snow shower made no apparent difference to its performance. On one occasion it unofficially broke the Club A-2 hand-launch record with an estimated time of over 3 minutes!

The Secretary's latest Wakefield looks very nice but has not yet flown satisfactorily because the propeller assembly is giving trouble. His almost perfect scale Hawker *Hurricane* has made many attempts at flying and has succeeded only a few times. A flying wing made its appearance in the Easter Term. Before warps developed in the wing it flew well, displaying remarkable stability. As the term wore on, however, the wings became distorted (due to bad design) and the model's stable performance developed into a series of loops, spins and spiral dives.

R.A.Z.



## THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

The Leonardo Society has had another most successful season and catered for a wide variety of interests. It is only possible in this short note to mention the outstanding events of the last two terms.

Father Philip opened the season with a well illustrated lecture on Chartres Cathedral. A most enjoyable evening was spent in the Guest Room while Father James lectured on porcelain, illustrating his lecture with examples from the School collection. Mr E. C. Norris very kindly paid another visit to Ampleforth and brought with him some magnificent slides for his lecture on Titian.

The following term began with a lively discussion, led by Father Bruno and the President, on various topics connected with art. Mr Hans Hess honoured us with a most original and stimulating lecture on Picasso: its success was indicated by the number of questions asked afterwards. Finally, Mr Macmillan delighted the Society with a mixture of wit and philosophy in a talk whose enigmatic title was 'Are there better shapes?' A number of films were also shown, outstanding among which were *Van Meegeren's Faked Vermeers* and *Visit to Picasso*.

Our thanks are due to all these and other lecturers who have contributed to the success of the past two terms.

E.P.A.



## THE HISTORICAL BENCH

On Shrove Monday a packed coach braved heavy snow on the Wolds to visit Beverley, where we spent an excellent day. We saw the Minster, St Mary's Church and an exhibition, specially arranged for the Bench, of the town's charters and regalia. For their help in arranging this outing we would like to thank Major McGonigal, C. I. McGonigal and J. B. Bradley.

Many people addressed the Society this term: the Curator of the Castle Museum, York, talked about his work there; Fr Bruno about Egyptian civilization; Mr Vasquez about the Cretan city of Knossos; Mr Whyte about the Mormons; Fr Meraner, of the Mill Hill Missionary Society, about his experiences as a German soldier; and N. Macleod, a member of the Bench, about the history of torture. All these gentlemen we thank most heartily. The term ended with a new venture, an historical 'Twenty Questions', in which a team of the History Scholarship Sixth just beat the Bench. We congratulate the victors and thank both them and the other participants for making possible such a lively evening.

T.D.M.

## ATHLETICS

THE first half of the term can be dealt with as quickly as it seemed long-drawn out in fact. The rugby season of 1954 drew to an unhappy close with floods and 'flu; the season of 1955 opened with mumps and snow. Before the snow a short period of rugby was possible and one match was played. It was an interesting and instructive game, against the strongest side seen at Ampleforth for many years, containing three internationals and six county players. To call it an Old Boys' match, which it was originally intended to be, would give the wrong impression, for the majority of the side was the Headingley 1st XV, members of which most kindly filled the gaps. At half-time the score was 11 points all, but in the second half the School was overrun in the threequarters though the forwards continued to hold their own and even to dominate for much of the second half.

Then came the snow and until 8th March no further activities, other than intermittent cross country runs and winter sports, were possible. Even the most enthusiastic sledgers were pleased when at last, a week late, athletic training was able to begin.

The Team Trials brought with them two new records for the Second Set. R. Lorimer broke the Shot record and T. V. Spencer jumped 20 ft 0½ ins. The trials revealed that the team would again be a well-balanced one, though there would be no sprinters—but, since mumps was now well established, there would probably be no matches either.

The Denstone and Stonyhurst matches were cancelled but, most kindly and at very short notice, the Royal Signals sent over a side which, though unfit since their season had not begun, enabled the side to show its paces.

The last ten days were devoted to the School Meeting. First the Mile record was beaten by C. L. Campbell and then the Steeplechase record was lowered by 6 seconds by R. C. David to the very good time of 3 mins 45.9 secs. These were two excellent performances especially in view of the short period of training. T. J. Perry's 160 ft in the Javelin was another notable achievement as he was throwing with a strained back. L. Lawrence was a greatly improved runner and his running in the final of the Quarter Mile showed that he might possibly beat J. Russell's record next year. Three High Jump records were also beaten, A. R. Umney's jump of 5 ft 4 ins for a boy under 16 deserving special mention.

The outstanding race of the season was the duel in the final of the Half Mile between R. C. David and C. L. Campbell. It was Shipsey who went into the lead from the start and held it for the first lap, with David and Campbell lying second and third about five yards behind. They moved up together and step by step fought it out along the back straight and round by the water jump. As they came into the final straight Campbell drew up alongside David. For the last thirty yards no one could say who was in front, and they were together as they breasted the tape. And so the two new record holders for the Mile and the Steeplechase shared the new record for the Half Mile.

Finally, tribute should be paid to those many whose names are only recorded in the files as gaining a standard point for their House—and who shall say that their achievement was not as great as any.

The Senior Inter-House Cup was won by St Cuthbert's and the Junior by St Bede's. R. C. David awarded colours to C. A. Campbell, T. J. Perry, L. Lawrence, T. V. Spencer, M. L. Wynne and A. O. Maczek.

D



## AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS

100 Yards.—A. Smith (A) 1, A. Endall (A) 2, O.-Cdt Bulfield (S) 3. 11.2secs.  
 Putting the Weight.—A. Smith (A) 1, R. Lorimer (A) 2, O.-Cdt Paul (S) 3. 37ft 9ins.  
 Half Mile.—L.-Cpl Dalton (S) 1, R. C. David (A) 2, O. Evans (A) 3. 2mins 4.9secs.  
 Long Jump.—A. Maczek (A) 1, T. Spencer (A) 2, O.-Cdt Mainhard (S) 3. 19ft 6ins.  
 Hurdles.—T. Perry (A) 1, Sgltm Rutherford (S) 2, J. Manassei (A) 3. 17.7secs.  
 Quarter Mile.—L. Lawrence (A) 1, A. Endall (A) 2, O.-Cdt Cockerill (S) 3. 56.4secs.  
 Throwing the Javelin.—T. Perry and A. Bean (A) 1, Sgltm Middleton (S) 3. 138ft 10ins.  
 One Mile.—L.-Cpl Dalton (S) 1, C. Campbell (A) 2, R. Channer (A) 3. 4mins 42.4secs.  
 High Jump.—Capt. Nice (S) 1, M. Wynne (A) 2, A. Eastwood (A) 3. 5ft 2ins.  
 Result.—Ampleforth 58 points, Royal Signals 23 points.

## RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	.	R. C. David
Set II	.	T. V. Spencer
Set III	.	A. R. Umney
Set IV	.	J. D. M. Sayers
Set V	.	G. Habbershaw

## SET I

100 Yards.—(10.4secs, J. J. Russell, 1953)  
 A. Smith 1, A. Green 2, A. Endall 3. 10.6secs.  
 Quarter Mile.—(52secs, J. J. Russell, 1954)  
 L. Lawrence 1, A. Endall 2, A. Green 3, 54.8secs.  
 Half Mile.—(2mins 6.2secs, D. F. Swift, 1954)  
 R. C. David and L. Campbell=1, D. Shipsey 3, 2mins 6.0secs. (*New Record*)  
 One Mile Challenge.—(4mins 45.3secs, G. A. Hay, 1949)  
 C. L. Campbell 1, A. Whitfield 2, J. Quinlan 3, 4mins 42.5secs (*New Record*)  
 Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 51.8secs, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, 1946)  
 R. C. David 1, D. Shipsey 2, R. Preston 3, 3mins 45.9secs (*New Record*)  
 120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.2secs, I. A. Simpson, 1952)  
 T. J. Perry 1, J. Manassei 2, H. Salter 3, 17.8secs.  
 High Jump.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)  
 M. L. Wynne 1, P. Howard 2, E. Eastwood 3, 5ft 2ins.  
 Long Jump.—(21ft 4½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1944)  
 A. Fazackerley 1, N. Corbally-Stourton 2, A. O. Maczek 3, 19ft 2½ins.  
 Long Jump Challenge.—won by T. V. Spencer 20ft 0½ins.  
 Putting the Weight.—(42ft 1½ins, P. D. Blackledge, 1952)  
 A. Bean 1, A. Smith 2, P. Vincent 3, 36ft 6ins.  
 Throwing the Javelin.—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)  
 T. J. Perry 1, A. Bean 2, A. Dew Mathews 3, 160ft 8ins.

## SET II

100 Yards.—(10.9secs, A. B. Smith, 1954)  
 J. Muir 1, R. Salter 2, D. Poole, K. Ryan=3, 11.0secs  
 Quarter Mile.—(55.2secs, J. J. Russell, 1952)  
 T. V. Spencer 1, K. Ryan, 2 A. Fogarty 3, 56.7secs

Half Mile.—(2mins 10secs, T. G. West, 1944)  
 R. Channer 1, N. Macleod 2, A. Fogarty 3, 2mins 15.9secs  
 One Mile.—(4mins 51.1secs, K. M. Bromage, 1950)  
 R. Channer 1, J. Young 2, N. Macleod 3, 5mins 3.3secs  
 Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 57.7secs, M. Corbould, 1949)  
 P. Cave 1, J. Young 2, G. Morley 3, 4mins 12.0secs  
 115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(16secs, M. A. Bulger, 1953)  
 J. Mackenzie-Mair 1, A. Murphy 2, J. Fletcher 3, 17.4secs  
 High Jump.—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, P. D. Kelly, 1953)  
 D. Wright 1, M. Sumner 2, H. Stacpoole 3, 4ft 8ins  
 Long Jump.—(19ft 1½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943)  
 T. V. Spencer 1, J. Fletcher 2, R. Salter 3, 20ft 0½ins (*New Record*)  
 Putting the Weight (121lbs).—(37ft 11ins, H. Dubicki, 1949)  
 R. Lorimer 1, A. Green 2, M. Sumner 3, 38ft 6½ins (*New Record*)  
 Throwing the Javelin.—(163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)  
 B. Cross 1, M. King 2, M. Crossley 3, 129ft 8ins.

## SET III

100 Yards.—(10.5secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)  
 N. Villiers 1, I. Scott Lewis 2, S. Dyer 3, 11.3secs  
 Quarter Mile.—(56.8secs, P. H. Martin, 1948)  
 N. Villiers 1, B. Morris 2, I. Scott Lewis 3, 60.6secs.  
 Half Mile.—(2mins 17.5secs, D. J. Carvill, 1937)  
 N. Villiers 1, R. Whitfield 2, A. Umney 3, 2mins 20.8secs.  
 One Mile.—(5mins 5secs, J. McEvoy, 1946)  
 R. Whitfield 1, P. Ryan 2, G. Daniel 3, 5mins 17secs  
 106½ Yards Hurdles.—(15.9secs, F. J. Baker, 1953)  
 I. Scott Lewis 1, A. Thomas 2, A. Lawson 3, 15.9secs (*Equals Record*)  
 High Jump.—(5ft 3½ins, J. G. Bamford, 1939)  
 A. Umney 1, B. Abbott 2, I. Scott Lewis 3, 5ft 4ins (*New Record*)  
 Long Jump.—(18ft 10ins, O. R. Wynne, 1950)  
 S. Dyer 1, M. Cunningham 2, A. Umney 3, 16ft 6ins  
 Putting the Weight (10lbs).—(37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)  
 I. Scott Lewis 1, H. Lorimer 2, M. Cunningham 3, 36ft 4ins  
 Throwing the Javelin.—(131ft 1in, N. F. Martin, 1952)  
 Master of Lovat 1, A. Umney 2, P. Lambert 3, 123ft 10ins.

## SET IV

100 Yards.—(11.2secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)  
 E. Sturrup 1, G. Jackson 2, J. Burlison 3, 12.1secs  
 Quarter Mile.—(59secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)  
 J. Sayers 1, E. Sturrup 2, C. Wojakowski 3, 64.4secs  
 Half Mile.—(2mins 17.5secs, R. David, 1951)  
 J. Sayers 1, C. Wojakowski 2, L. Hrabkiewicz 3, 2mins 32.5secs  
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(15.7secs, P. D. Kelly, 1950)  
 J. Burlison 1, G. Jackson 2, J. Walker 3, 17.0secs  
 High Jump.—(4ft 11½ins, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1954)  
 J. Sayers 1, E. Sturrup 2, B. O'Driscoll 3, 4ft 6½ins  
 Long Jump.—(17ft 4ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)  
 L. Hrabkiewicz 1, J. Burlison 2, E. Sturrup 3, 16ft 11ins.



## SET V

- 100 Yards.—(11.8secs, N. C. Villiers, 1954)  
 G. Habbershaw 1, P. Czajkowski 2, J. Boardman 3, 11.9secs  
*Quarter Mile.*—(61.3secs, C. J. Huston, 1946)  
 G. Habbershaw 1, F. Quinlan 2, P. Davey 3, 64.2secs  
*Half Mile.*—(2mins 26.6secs, P. F. Morrin, 1946)  
 G. Habbershaw 1, F. Quinlan 2, P. Davey 3, 2mins 28.4secs  
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft toins).—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)  
 W. Sparling 1, P. Davey 2, P. Phelan 3, 17.2secs  
*High Jump.*—(4ft 7½ins, B. W. Abbott, 1954)  
 W. Sparling 1, M. Leigh 2, D. Stubbs 3, 4ft 8½ins (*New Record*)  
*Long Jump.*—(16ft 3½ins, J. C. Fletcher, 1953)  
 P. Czajkowski 1, M. Leigh 2, J. Boardman 3, 14ft 2ins.

## INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

## SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(44.1secs, St Aidan's, 1947)  
 St Oswald's 1, St Edward's 2, St Thomas's 3, 45.7secs  
*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—(1min. 42.8secs, St Aidan's, 1954)  
 St Oswald's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Edward's 3, 1min. 44.3secs.

## SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay.*—(14mins 45.3secs, St Dunstan's, 1953)  
 St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Edward's 3, 14mins 54.8secs.

## JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(47.6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)  
 St Oswald's 1, St Bede's 2, St Cuthbert's 3, 48.1secs  
*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—(1min. 52.6secs, St Edward's, 1952)  
 St Oswald's 1, St Bede's 2, St Thomas's 3, 1min. 54.2secs  
*One Mile Relay.*—(4mins 3.3secs, St Aidan's 1935)  
 St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Thomas's 3, 4mins 6.0secs  
*Half Mile Team Race.*—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)  
 St Thomas's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3, 11 points  
*One Mile Team Race.*—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)  
 St Bede's and St Thomas's 1, St Aidan's 3, 18 points  
*High Jump.*—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)  
 St Aidan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 14ft 1in.  
*Long Jump.*—(49ft 1½ins, St Thomas's, 1953)  
 St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Cuthbert's 3, 48ft 7ins  
*Putting the Weight.*—(97ft 7½ins, St Bede's, 1945)  
 St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Thomas's 3, 97ft 8ins (*New Record*)  
*Throwing the Javelin.*—(35ft 1in, St Cuthbert's, 1953)  
 St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 30ft 5ins.

## BOXING

## AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

THIS was the only match of the season for Mount St Mary's could not come on account of the mumps and the St Richard's match could not be arranged on a suitable day this term. It took place at Ampleforth on 12th March, and proved to be rather disappointing both in the standard of boxing and in the result. Bufton allowed himself to be drawn into repeated clinches and lost by a narrow margin. Morrissey, though he gained the decision, was put off by the unorthodox technique of his opponent. Abbot and Thomas tired too early so gave undue advantage to their physically stronger, but less accomplished partners. Fawcett had a disadvantage in height, but was too slow on his feet to get his punches home. However, Meyer M. and Meyer N. showed themselves in command of the situation. It seemed as if the match were coming to a draw in the last bout when Green was in the lead; but he overbalanced at the end of the second round and hit his head on the floor. As he was unable to continue, the contest was lost and the final result was three bouts to five in favour of Newcastle.

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, the referee, and the judges, for coming over from Middlesbrough for the match.

It was unfortunate that D. H. J. Shipsey, the Captain, was away when the match took place, especially as he would have met the opposing Captain.

The full results were:

- Hall (Newcastle) beat M. P. J. Bufton (Ampleforth).  
 P. J. Morrissey (Ampleforth) beat Floyd (Newcastle).  
 N. C. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Brodrick (Newcastle).  
 M. A. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Wilson (Newcastle).  
 Nixon (Newcastle) beat B. W. Abbot (Ampleforth).  
 Huggill (Newcastle) beat J. F. Fawcett (Ampleforth).  
 Prest (Newcastle) beat A. R. Thomas (Ampleforth), bout stopped.  
 Clark (Newcastle) beat A. F. Green (Ampleforth).

## NOVICES' COMPETITION

This competition had been postponed from the Autumn Term, and was held in a reduced form on 4th and 5th March, just before the inter-House Competition. The Houses were represented by teams of five instead of six; but though many boxers could not take part on account of illness, this was offset by the extra time available for training. In fact the general standard was a little above the average; but there were fewer boxers who showed real talent.

The Competition was won by St Bede's with ten points, followed by St Thomas's with nine and St Aidan's with seven. The tankard for the Best Boxer was awarded to G. V. Unsworth, and that for the Runner-up to P. J. Morrissey. J. W. Bean, J. A. Craven, and J. M. G. Walker also deserve mention.

## INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

It was rather surprising that the principal competition did not suffer too badly; only eight bouts had to be scratched. There was an increase in the middle and heavier eights, and therefore a correspondingly larger proportion of older and more experienced boxers. But this was counterbalanced by lack of training in many cases.

This competition between the Houses was unusually close. The Cup was won by St Dunstan's with 17½ points; St Wilfrid's gained 15½, St Bede's 13½, St Aidan's 13,



and St Cuthbert's 12½. The Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to Meyer M.; Meyer N. was also outstanding.

The results of the finals were:

- 6st. 7lbs and under.—D. M. Barber (D) beat A. Y. Martelli (C).  
 7st. and under.—G. V. Unsworth (B) beat J. C. R. Marjoribanks-Egerton (C).  
 7st. 7lbs and under.—J. M. G. Walker (E) beat K. D. N. Kearney (D).  
 8st. and under.—P. J. Morrissey (D) beat M. B. Blakstad (W).  
 8st. 7lbs and under.—N. C. Meyer (W) beat M. P. J. Bufton (B).  
 9st. and under.—M. A. Meyer (W) beat B. W. Abbot (D).  
 9st. 9lbs and under.—M. J. Wright (A) beat A. R. Thomas (B).  
 10st. 7lbs and under.—A. F. Green (A) beat J. R. Thompson (O).  
 11st. 6lbs and under.—D. H. J. Shipsey (T) beat D. L. Nairac (C).

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, the referee, and the judges for coming over for the finals.

School Colours were awarded to M. A. Meyer, N. C. Meyer and M. P. J. Bufton.

## COMBINED CADET FORCE

**S**ICKNESS and wintry weather did not interfere with the training programme as much as was expected and a good deal of individual training was accomplished in all companies.

Many were occupied with training of candidates for Certificate 'A' Part II. Two examinations were held and the results show that the new marking system eliminates the weak candidate and tests the accuracy of the instruction. Of the 125 candidates, 107 passed the Examination, and it is noted that a big percentage had few marks to spare.

The Battalion and Company courses were well attended and the Royal Air Force section grappled with the difficult syllabus for the Proficiency Certificates.

The Signal Section were examined for 'Classification' by Captain R. Hammerton, Royal Signals, and his staff from the Officers' Training Wing. Twenty-one of the thirty examined passed this test.

We are indebted to Lt-Colonel H. Cotton, O.B.E., R.E., for organizing the work for the 'Sapper' section and wish him success in his new appointment. Major R. Francis, R.E., has kindly taken his place and we look forward to the renewal of the liaison during the winter terms.

The Battalion courses in infantry subjects were directed by Lieutenant R. Price and a staff of N.C.Os from our parent unit, the West Yorkshire Regiment. We take this opportunity of thanking Major B. R. D. Garside, M.C., now Commanding the Depot of the Regiment, and his staff for their great help.

On the Field Day, through the kindness of Major N. H. Hales-Pakenham-Mahon, Commanding the Detachment of the Brigade of Guards at Pickering, the main body, under the eye of Captain A. Napier and Lt A. R. Pilkington, were exercised in platoon tactics and after the haversack ration about seventy threw the 36 hand grenade, a similar number fired the 2" Mortar and the remaining Junior members fired the rifle and L.M.G. This was a most instructive (and tiring) day, spent on the moors at Salters Gate. We are grateful to those who made this possible. The training was watched by Brigadier W. Loring, Schools Liaison Officer, Northern Command, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Davies, G.S.O.I. Training, Northern Command.

The Royal Air Force Section went to R.A.F. Station, Dishforth, for an instructive and interesting day. The more Senior members of the Section were flown in jet powered aircraft and the remainder in slow aircraft. On 21st March they also had





more flying, with the Hull University Air Squadron in Chipmunks. To Squadron-Leader Cox, our Liaison Officer at Dishforth, and to Flight-Lieutenant Kelleher, Chief Flying Instructor at Brough, we are most grateful.

The Royal Engineer Section again visited Deverell Barracks, Ripon, for the day's training. After an introductory talk from Major Francis, the party was taken to the model room, where Q.M.S.I. Turner explained the working of the heavy girder bridge, pointing out the many ways it differed from its forerunner, the Bailey Bridge. They were able to become further acquainted with it by constructing a number of bays of the model bridge for themselves, and then finally going out to the bridging site to see the full size component parts. After lunch in the Officers' Mess, a visit was made to the 'Plant' Section. Here was seen in operation some of the heavy equipment used by the Royal Engineers, including stone crushers, scrapers, graders, bull-dozers, heavy rollers and mine-laying machines. For the last part of the afternoon different types of demolition were demonstrated.

Our thanks are due to Major Francis, for the organization, to Captain Quinn, who was with the section throughout the day, and to the Warrant Officers and N.C.Os, who co-operated to make the day so useful and interesting.

The Signal Section went to the Officers' Training Wing, Royal Signals, at Catterick Camp. After an instructional period on Nos 19 and 63 wireless sets the section was entertained to lunch in the Officers' Mess by Lieut-Colonel S. Maydon. In the afternoon a line-laying instructional exercise was held which proved most valuable, as to do this sort of thing properly in parade time here is impossible. It was altogether an instructive and enjoyable day and since we are not likely to be there again before there are several changes in the staff there, we would like to thank most sincerely Colonel Maydon, Major J. Collins and Captain Hammerton for the genuine and practical interest that they have taken in us and for all the facilities and hospitality that they have provided. We wish them all success when their time comes to take up new appointments.

The following promotions were made during the term :

*To be Under-Officers :* C. K. Connolly, D. F. Halliday, J. P. Nason.

*To be Company Sergeant-Major :* J. I. Daniel, M. G. Dougal.

*To be Quarter-Master Sergeant :* C. Bailey, H. J. Beveridge, D. P. Morland.

*To be Sergeants :* R. P. Bianchi, A. C. Endall, M. Evans, R. J. Irvine, P. G. Lowsley-Williams, H. D. Lumsden, V. A. Maller, R. R. Marlin, D. L. Nairac, N. C. Petrie, R. Preston.

*To be Corporals :* E. D. Beatty, T. M. Birch, D. S. Black, J. H. Bridgeman, N. J. Carr-Sanders, F. W. Cazalet, C. D. Cochrane, M. J. Crossley, A. T. David, J. A. des Forges, R. Dietrich, J. F. Festing, L. Fitzherbert, N. R. Grey, H. O. Hugh-Smith, M. C. Langford, P. M. Lewis, A. J. Lyons, B. J. Mahon, A. T. Marnan, M. L. Marron, M. A. Meyer, G. Morley, J. D. Morris, V. O'Sullivan, N. F. Oxley, A. D. Pender-Cudlip, J. D. Quinlan, B. L. Robinson, J. D. Rothwell, A. E. Stevenson, M. F. Sumner, N. D. Symington, D. M. D. Thompson, J. R. Thompson, F. C. Wayman, N. Whiting, D. G. Wilson, M. C. Wilson, D. G. Wright, D. G. Wyndham-Lewis, M. L. Wynne.

#### CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examinations held during the term the following members of the Contingent passed.

J. C. Bell, C. Bereng, T. M. Corley, T. Dobson, J. A. Dormer, K. P. Dowson, J. I. Flanagan, H. R. Haydon, J. M. Hunter, A. R. Iveson, H. Lorimer, C. Marshall, T. McCann, A. H. Parker Bowles, M. A. Petre, M. B. Petre, J. L. Skene, E. A. Sturupp, A. Tarnowski, S. B. Tusting, A. Weaver.



## CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examinations held during the term the following members of the Contingent passed.

B. W. Abbott, A. J. Ainscough, H. R. Anderson, C. Armstrong, Sir J. Backhouse, P. R. Balme, D. M. Barber, G. A. Belcher, G. Blake, R. Blake-James, M. Blakstad, A. Brennan, C. Bright, E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, P. Brown, M. P. Bufton, M. L. Cafferata, A. K. Carlson, C. Cary-Elwes, P. D. Cave, R. H. Channer, L. F. Chasseaud, C. Clarke, C. Connolly, C. Cooke, C. P. Crichton-Stuart, G. S. Cubitt, J. D. Cumming, M. Cunningham, E. J. Curran, H. Daniel, G. W. D'Arcy, F. Delouche, I. F. de Winter, W. A. Dillon, M. J. Dunkerley, M. C. Dunworth, R. Fanshawe, A. R. Fitzherbert, J. C. Fletcher, M. Festing, A. J. Fogarty, K. W. Fogarty, R. Gallagher, R. Gordon, C. Hales, J. Hales, C. Hall, J. Halliday, P. L. Havard, C. Holmes, D. Hughes-Onslow, G. Jackson, K. Kearney, B. R. Kilkelly, M. A. King, A. Knight, J. Komarnicki, P. A. Lambert, Lovat the Master of, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, N. Macleod, J. W. Marshall, M. J. Masterton-Smith, J. Massey, P. Mollet, C. Morland, C. Morley, B. J. Morris, D. Morrough-Bernard, J. Muir, H. Mumford Smith, F. E. McAvoy, B. O'Brien, M. O'Brien, S. O'C. Parson, A. Peel, P. J. Peeney, T. Phelan, F. Radcliffe, T. D. Renouf, S. A. Reynolds, C. Richards, C. Rimmer, J. A. Roach, J. Rogerson, P. C. Ryan, D. M. Scanlan, I. R. Scott Lewis, W. C. Smith, P. Smyth, J. Spencer, I. P. Stitt, H. Stobart, C. Sutherland, B. Sweeney, A. R. Thomas, M. Thompson, A. Umney, A. M. Villiers, N. Villiers, T. Wardale, R. Whitfield, P. Wilson, P. L. Wood, J. M. Yearsley, R. J. Young.

## SHOOTING

Postal matches, Country Life Conditions.

1ST VIII			
	Result	For	Against
St Paul's	Won	708	681
Sherborne	Won	710	669
Loretto	Won	696	650
Framlingham	Won	704	691
Clifton College	Won	704	701
St Peter's	Won	710	646
Hurstpierpoint	Won	707	651
Sedbergh	Won	704	621
Sebright	Won	686	625
Marlborough	Won	701	614
Allhallows	Won	703	647
2ND VIII			
Marlborough	Won	661	615
St Peter's	Won	658	592
St Paul's	Won	677	632
Framlingham	Won	664	628

## COUNTRY LIFE COMPETITION 1955

Our 1st Team was placed sixth of the hundred and thirty-four teams competing. Our second team was second of their class and eighteenth in the whole competition.

A. G. Nevill was among the highest individual scores.

## HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

1954-55					
House	SENIORS' COMPETITION			Order of	
	Grouping	App.	Snap	Total	Merit
St Aidan's	65	187	220	472	3
St Bede's	70	189	225	484	2
St Cuthbert's	75	191	220	486	1
St Dunstan's	46	174	200	420	7
St Edward's	50	187	210	447	5
St Oswald's	58	179	215	452	4
St Thomas's	60	175	205	440	6
St Wilfrid's	34	165	205	404	8
JUNIORS' COMPETITION					
St Aidan's	65	188	220	473	2
St Bede's	48	180	200	428	4
St Cuthbert's	46	181	190	417	6
St Dunstan's	75	181	215	471	3
St Edward's	41	173	180	394	8
St Oswald's	56	175	195	426	5
St Thomas's	56	184	170	400	7
St Wilfrid's	75	189	230	494	1

## R.A.F. SECTION—FIELD DAY, 14TH MARCH

A party of thirty-one, accompanied by the Officer Commanding, went to R.A.F., Dishforth, and spent a thoroughly interesting and instructive day. Our Liaison Officer, Squadron-Leader R. Cox, had seen to it that we had a varied programme. In the morning we toured the Ground sections and all were given the chance to fly in the Link Trainers.

After an excellent lunch in the Officers' Mess there was an admirable aerobatic display by a Sabre and a Meteor VII. When the display ended we split up and boarded three aircraft—Anson, Valetta and Hastings. Five were exceptionally fortunate in being given a trip in the Meteor trainer. The other less fast-moving aircraft went on cross country trips.

Tea was taken in the Officers' Mess, after which we embussed. A special word of thanks is due to the Station Commander, Royal Air Force, Dishforth, for offering us the opportunity to visit the Station and to S.-Ldr Cox who did so much to make the day the great success it was.

## THE BEAGLES

THE term started with a change in the Mastership, A. Whitfield succeeding G. C. Hartigan, who left last term after two most successful seasons as Master. G. Morley became First Whipper-in, his place being filled by A. R. Fitzherbert.

Between Christmas and the return of the School only two days hunting had been possible, and on the second of these a large field met hounds at Elmsall House, Sinnington, where we were all most hospitably entertained by Major and Mrs C. L. Baldwin. We would like to thank them for this. Snow then caused the next three meets to be cancelled. A thaw made hunting possible for the next fortnight with the School back, the last meet providing an enjoyable day at Beadlam Riggs, with a good run up the hill and back almost to Oxclose Farm to end up with. This was followed by an unusually long spell of snow and hard frosts, and there was no more hunting until well into March. Even the Point-to-Point had, most regrettably, to be postponed and then cancelled.



Hunting recommenced with a meet at Tom Smith's Cross on 9th March. Snow still covered the ground and more was falling in frequent showers during the day. There was no scent, and a poor day was soon ended. This was disappointing for the School, as was the following Wednesday at Harland Moor, when all the ground there and part of Rudland was drawn blank. Only a week's hunting remained, and a disappointing season came to a fitting close with the last three days also completely spoilt by the weather. On the Monday, at Head House, a heavy snowstorm early in the day left us with no alternative but to call off soon after the meet. There was continuous and heavy rain as well as fog at East Moors on the Wednesday. And the last day was soon abandoned with thick fog covering the moor at Fair Head, Grosfont on the Saturday.

During the course of the season the Master awarded Hunt Sweaters to P. G. Lowsley-Williams, J. D. Sayers, W. Prentice and C. F. Jackson; and in the Junior House, stockings to A. T. Festing, A. H. Stirling, P. Nares, J. N. Bishop and C. A. Mowbray.

The Junior House Point-to-Point was run at the end of the term. There was a good entry. M. P. Henderson was the winner, with A. T. Festing second and C. I. de Fresnes third.

All the puppies are now in from walk and look like being a useful lot.

Perhaps it should be recorded that the old Bedford hound van has been replaced by a new Austin, which in addition to the space for hounds has seating for eight people. This, together with the Ford shooting brake, acquired at the same time, greatly eases the problem of transport to the more distant meets.

## THE SEA SCOUTS

**B**OTH bad weather and illness took their toll of troop activities during the term, but it was possible to maintain the continuity of the meetings. Ice on the lakes made sailing impossible for most of the term but this afforded more time for maintenance work ashore.

In the troop room, a workshop was made and fitted out in the loft, and this has proved a great benefit to the members of the Troop; the floor of the troop room has been tiled and the kindling area curtained off. A series of maps of the local district has been hung there. These maps, which range from a quarter of an inch to twenty-five inches to the mile, have been purchased by the Troop and various members have made oak frames for them; they are intended to encourage a greater interest and knowledge of the local countryside.

On Shrove Monday the Troop was entertained by Mr Horgan, the Docks Manager, and by Fr Hardy, the Port Chaplain, at Hull. After a tour of the docks, we were received aboard the SS. *Cavallo* at the kind invitation of the Managing Director of the Ellerman-Wilson Line. It was a most enjoyable and instructive day and we are very grateful to our hosts.

Under the leadership of N. G. M. D'Arcy, the P.-Ls were the same as for the previous term. The customary election of the new Troop-Leader for the next three terms took place at the end of the term; P.-L. C. R. W. L. Richards was elected and P.-L. J. C. Fletcher was chosen as his assistant.

At the end of the term a camp was again held at Fishbourne, in the Isle of Wight, by the kindness of the Misses Dorrien-Smith. The *Ann* has been fitted with a new mast and suit of sails, and in perfect weather we were able to enjoy ten days excellent sailing. Arrangements have been made with the Wootton Bridge troop of Sea Scouts to use and maintain the *Ann* for us and to lay her up during the winter months. It was unfortunate and disappointing that the Admiralty was unable, again this year, to arrange a short cruise for us while we were in the Isle of Wight. But instead, we were shown round Portsmouth dockyard and harbour, and taken aboard H.M.S. *Bulwark*, one of the new angledeck carriers.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

**F**OR the second time in a very short period the House returned to find a change in the resident staff. Owing to the illness of Fr Terence, Fr Edmund had been appointed to help in the Procurator's Office. Their gain is also our great loss. The House would wish to thank him for his work and many interests here. We are glad to feel that he has not left us altogether, as he remains in charge of the Scouts. His position has been taken by Br Justin, whom we welcome to the House.

**A**FTER only a fortnight during which normal activities were possible, the very prolonged spell of wintry weather began, and hard frost and continuous snowstorms went on for the next month. Sledging was all that was possible out of doors, as unfortunately the snow had ruined the ice from the start, and, although there were soon several inches of ice on both the flooded field and the Fairfax lakes, skating there was out of the question. But there were plenty of sledges and a variety of tracks, and the House managed to get a great deal of exercise in this way.

**F**OR practically the whole of the term games were impossible, and so there can be no account this term of the rugby. There was some hope of the match against Bramcote being played as most of the snow had gone by the date of that fixture. However, a further fall caused this too to be cancelled.

J. N. R. Bishop was awarded his Colours, and no doubt there would have been others had more games been possible.

To make up for their having been missed last term, mid-term exams were held at the beginning of March, and these were followed by the Retreat, given by Fr Theodore Young. We are most grateful to him for coming from Liverpool and for his most helpful talks and advice.

**O**UR thanks are also due to Mr R. Coleman for the most interesting films on birds, taken by himself, which he kindly showed to the House.

**O**N 13th March the Junior House made its first broadcast, joining with the Community in a Service from the Abbey Church. Four hymns were sung: 'Dearest Jesu, We Are Here', 'O Lord of Life and Love', 'Crown Him with Many Crowns', and 'Jesus Grant Me this I Pray'. This was in no sense the performance of a picked and trained choir, the whole House taking part in the singing.

As described elsewhere, there was very little Beagling during the term. In addition to the few days that were possible, the Middleton and Middleton East Foxhounds came twice to the Gilling woods, and those who are keen on hunting were able to enjoy these two extra days.

During the term the Master of Hounds awarded Hunt Stockings to P. Nares, A. Stirling, J. N. Bishop and C. A. Mowbray.

The Point-to-Point was run right at the end of term. There was a good entry, and a good race was won by M. P. Henderson. A. T. Festing was second and C. I. de Fresnes third.

**A** FEW days before this the House Cross Country race had taken place. There was the usual large entry, the tradition being that all who are fit run in it—voluntarily. Eighty-seven out of ninety-two took part. P. Nares was the winner, with A. N. Stanton second, and N. P. Cavanagh third. An excellent spirit was shown by the many other runners, making this a very good race right to the end.

'**THE TERRACE**' continues to progress, and during the term a number of voluntary workers put in much hard and heavy work there, mainly shifting



wet clay to make the bank. To enclose the extension a new post and rail fence was also put up and creosoted. By the middle of next term the top part and the bank should be lawn.

THE Boxing Competition was held in March, many of the bouts showing the value of the instruction received in the last two terms.

Results were as follows:

- A. Lambert beat N. P. Cavanagh.
- D. Ainscough beat J. Knowles.
- R. Gerrard beat J. Forbes.
- T. Fox Taylor beat J. O'Brien.
- A. Schulte beat C. Randag.
- A. Stanton beat W. de Jouffroy d'Abbans.
- P. Robinson beat J. Heddy.
- D. O'Shee beat W. Pattisson.
- G. Stitt beat M. Pratt.
- M. Henderson beat M. Sellars.
- A. Festing beat A. Richards.
- D. Stubbs (St Bede's House) beat J. Brennan.

Fr William kindly refereed the Competition, after which the Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to A. T. Festing, that for the Runner-up going to D. G. O'Shee.

ON the last day of term an imposing edition of *The Junior House Gazette* made its appearance. It represents the completion of a great deal of hard work by the Editor, J. A. Marlin, who is now

equipped with a typewriter and duplicating machine. This number was therefore the first to be entirely produced and printed by boys of the Junior House.

THE House is the proud possessor of a copy of a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen by James Gunn, Esq., R.A. It hangs in the refectory. We thank Mr James Gunn most sincerely for this handsome gift to the House.

THROUGHOUT the term there has been instruction in shooting on the miniature range, in preparation for the competition for the Gosling Cup awarded to the best shot of those who go to the Upper School in September. A good standard was reached by many and it was necessary to have two eights competing for the cup lest the best shot should be missed. It proved to be J. R. B. Fitzgerald who scored 58 out of a possible 60 and his targets included a half inch group and a half inch on the snap target. J. J. E. Brennan and C. M. Ryan were equal second and A. H. Stirling, who had the best average over 10 shoots, was third. The names of Bishop, Lyons, Crabbe, Mowbray, Richards, de Fresnes, Festing, Ryan, J. St G. Forbes, Nicholson and Marlin readily come to mind as likely, with further training in the Upper School, to be above average. The rifle, the No. 8 with sling, but without cover, was used for practices and the final.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

*Head Captain*: P. A. Duncan.

*Captain of Games*: S. R. Tyrrell.

*Captains*: A. C. Chambers, T. J. Lewis, R. H. Jackson, M. F. M. Wright, D. N. C. Maclaren.

*Secretaries*: D. A. Fellowes, J. P. D. FitzGerald, M. A. Ramshaw, C. J. H. Jowers.

*Sacristans*: P. G. C. Maxwell, B. W. Scotson, D. A. Pratt, M. J. E. Stott, J. R. N. Marsh.

*The Anteroom*: J. J. H. Forrest, J. C. D. Goldschmidt.

*The Art Room*: S. B. Brett, R. Thompson.

*The Carpentry Shop*: J. R. Allison, D. I. Himsworth.

*Bookmen*: M. D. C. Goodall, J. E. Miller, M. B. Bean, M. D. Prentice, J. A. B. Tucker.

*Librarians*: D. P. Skidmore, E. P. V. McSheehy.

*Office-men*: C. J. W. Martin Murphy, J. I. A. Robertson.

HISTORY has been made at Gilling this Easter Term. At about 2.30 p.m. on 5th April, the last day of the term, an excited crowd of monks, boys and staff assembled on the south side of the cricket field to watch the arrival of the latest model in magic carpets. A faint roar from the other side of the valley gave warning that it was about to take off, and within almost a matter of seconds it had soared above the College buildings and was on its way. A quick turn over the heads of the crowd, and it prepared to land. It hovered for a while, as though looking for the exact spot; then, with infinite precision, and gently as a leaf it came to rest—the onlookers held for a moment in a trance of wonder and admiration. The 'Carper' in question was a Helicopter piloted by Flight-Lieutenant J. R. Dowling, an Old Amplefordian. In it, as passenger, came

Fr James who had thoughtfully chosen this novel way of visiting us.

THE snow came very early this year; in fact, before the beginning of the term. But it only lasted for a day or two, and we had to wait nearly three weeks before it fell again. During this period the various rugger sets were training hard for matches which had later to be postponed and eventually cancelled. It was possible, however, to play the first one against St Martin's which they won by 14 points to 11. From then onwards for a full month sledges of all shapes and sizes hurtled down the side of the Wolery hill, or glided more sedately down the banks below the cricket field. A number of the Third Form tried the more difficult sport of ski-ing, and one or two showed a surprisingly good sense of balance.

ON the Feast of St Aelred Fr Abbot kindly visited us to say the Mass and preach. After Mass the Third Form went off by bus to York to visit the Castle Museum and Debtors' Prison. Here one may see the most amazing collection of exhibits: the reconstruction of an ancient York street; the condemned cell where Dick Turpin spent his last night; and a very fine array of military uniforms and weapons. Altogether, it was a most enjoyable day's outing.

THE Concert on Laetare Sunday reached the usual high standard we have now come to expect. The programme was a long one and space will not allow the recording of each item. The artists taking part in it were: The Singers, admirably trained and conducted by Mr Lorigan; Capes, Brennan and Schulte on the violin; Tyrrell, Jones, Duncan and Read playing Treble Recorders; Smyth at the piano and the Third Form Dancers. We would like to thank them all for providing such an enjoyable entertainment, and we look forward



to hearing them again at the Speech Day concert next term.

A GIFT of two further portraits has been received from Major G. C. Anne, O.B.E., in memory of his son, Robert Anne, who was one of the first Captains of Gilling. They are: 1, Dr George Leyburne (1589-1677), Chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria and President of Douay. 2, Bishop John Leyburne (1616-1702), the first Vicar Apostolic after the Reformation. In 1687 he administered Confirmation at Gilling Castle. We are extremely grateful to Major Anne for these two fine portraits which now hang in the Entrance Hall.

BESIDES the various News Reels and Cartoons, thirteen full-length films have been shown this term. With the exception of two—*Cardboard Cavalier* and *Road to Bali*—they have been well up to the usual high standard and have been excellent entertainment. The new projector and loudspeaker, installed towards the end of last term, have provided that extra clearness in sound and lighting which makes all the difference. The most popular films seem to have been: *Ivanhoe*, *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, *The Final Test*, *The Cruel Sea*, and *African Queen*—in that order.

JUDGING from the number and variety of pictures exhibited in the Anteroom and elsewhere, Art at Gilling is flourishing as strongly as ever. In the Anteroom the board on which they appear is not too well placed for lighting, especially during the day; but its position has one advantage: the pictures are viewed at varying distances and angles as one passes through the room, and the particular merits (or demerits) of each cannot fail to make their impression.

AMONG other items of news this term may be mentioned the re-tiling and decoration of the indoor swimming bath, the fitting up of the 'dungeon' as an office or sweet shop, and the Spelling Competition. The last is an arrangement made between about a dozen Preparatory

Schools, and was held for the second time this term. There are two sections in which boys may compete—'under eleven' and 'over eleven'. In the 'under eleven' we came third, and in the other seventh. The 'under eleven' section is the only one in which we are really interested and can compete on level terms.

THE end of the concert marked the beginning of rehearsing for the play. As it had been brought to the dress-rehearsal stage last term and had only been called off at the last moment because of sickness, there was not a great deal of work to be done. The title, *The Haunted Barn*, had soon been discovered, in spite of the strictest security measures, but the plot remained a secret to the end.

The four main characters—all boys—were played by Chambers, Maxwell, Robertson and Sinclair. Ably supporting them were: Fellowes, as Penman, the village policeman; Goldschmidt, as Sam, a native of the village; Goodall as Mr X, a German spy, and Skidmore as Mr Hathersett, the father of Tony and Jim. Behind the scenes Brett proved an efficient stage manager, working both the curtain and lighting without a hitch.

To say that the play moved and the actors appeared to be enjoying every moment of it may seem faint praise. But it implies certain conditions which may easily have passed unnoticed: the lines were known perfectly; cues were taken up quickly; each sentence had been carefully studied for meaning and intonation. The result was a very well-balanced performance, and the cast are to be congratulated on providing such an entertaining evening.

THE term came to an end with a final flourish of Officials' teas, inter-set rigger matches, examinations and packing. Thanks to Matron and her staff the teas were on the same lavish scale as ever, and it is her side of the staff we must also thank for keeping the School so healthy.

## RUGBY

## RESULTS

## 1st XV

v. St Martin's	A	L	11—14
v. Bramcote	H	W	20—0
v. Aysgarth	H	L	5—12
v. St Martin's	H	L	0—10

## 2nd XV

v. Aysgarth	H	W	12—3
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The first two weeks of the term were mild and allowed team-building to continue. It was decided that Tyrrell should play scrum-half, a more natural position for a player of his abilities, and that Jones should come in to take his place at fly-half.

In the first match, against St Martin's, the new combination at half-back was successful. The opposing team was made up of boys under twelve, yet contained a number of their first team Colours. St Martin's were 5 points up in the first few minutes, but as the game went on Gilling looked more and more likely to win. The late start, however, proved just too much of a handicap.

The snow came the day after this match and lasted five weeks. In the middle of March we were able to play against Bramcote, and in this match the team looked very good, the backs combining well and the forwards being quick on the ball. Three days later against Aysgarth we started playing the same kind of game and were soon 5 points up, but the Aysgarth forwards were too heavy and strong for our young pack, and they gradually dominated the game by sheer strength. Again, as last term, we felt the need of a fly-half who could kick defensively and keep the game in the right half of the field.

The final match against St Martin's, who had a slightly stronger team against us than earlier in the term, was much more even than the score suggests. Our forwards in the second half gained almost complete control, and only the 'luck

of the bounce' saved the visitors line on two occasions.

The 2nd team won their match against Aysgarth fairly easily, in spite of bad handling and weak running by the centres.

1st XV: D. N. C. Maclaren; M. F. M. Wright, M. D. Stanton, T. D. Clapton, N. R. Balfour; J. L. Jones, S. R. Tyrrell (Capt.); F. D. Burke, R. Q. Honeywill, D. A. Fellowes, J. D. P. FitzGerald, A. C. Chambers, A. L. Bucknall, D. A. Pratt, B. M. Brennan.

Also played: R. H. Jackson, P. A. Duncan, J. E. Miller, H. R. Schulte, M. B. Bean, D. I. Himsforth, C. J. H. Jowers, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip; D. A. Johnston.

J. P. D. FitzGerald was awarded his Colours.

## BOXING

Judged by the number of boys who take it, boxing would seem to be a very popular sport at Gilling. The First Form held their competition 'in camera'. Most of these boys were beginners, but showed that they had mastered many of the fundamentals of the art.

The official competition for the Boxing Cups was confined this year to the Second and Third Forms. There were seventeen bouts, and the Judges awarded the Third Form Cup to S. R. Tyrrell and the Second Form Cup to T. T. Crosland. The prizes for the 'Best Losers' were awarded to M. J. E. Stott and H. A. M. Maclaren. By the skill they displayed Jones, Ogilvie-Forbes and Honeywill must have run the winners very close. Some of the boxing, especially in the Third Form, did not seem so vigorous or aggressive as usual, but the judges seemed well pleased, particularly by the general improvement in footwork which they noted.

Again we must record our thanks to Fr. Julian who came to judge and who gives us so much help and encouragement.



# THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
  2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
  3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

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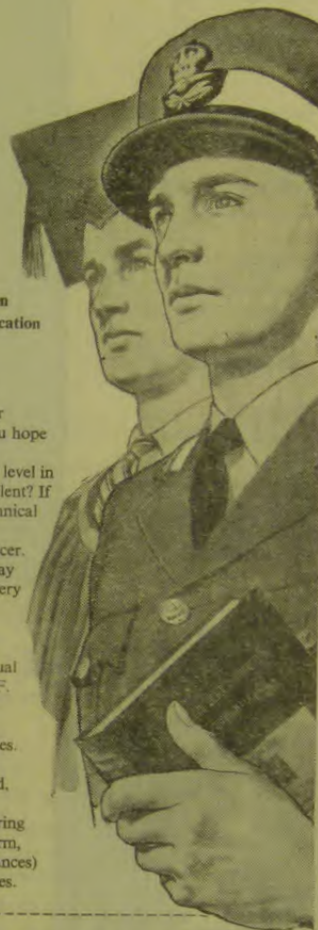
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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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October 1955

Part III

## SEA SERVICE

IT seems strange to me, at the end of two years of National Service in the Navy, how little many people know of what the Senior Service has to offer to the conscript. Far be it from me to attempt any comparison between the services; that is for the impartial spectator. All I can do here is to act as scribe, not as judge.

The main requirement prior to call-up in the Navy is to join the R.N.V.R. on the special scheme for public schools. This involves three weeks' training during the summer holidays, but guarantees that you will be considered for a commission immediately your service starts.

The first half year of call-up is more or less standard for all. I spent seven weeks in barracks at Portsmouth, and during that time received a large amount of kit, was indoctrinated with Naval drill (which differs slightly from the Army) and was prepared for the first hurdle on the road to a commission. This board is designed to judge one in 'officer-like qualities' (leadership, initiative, power of command, sense of humour and so forth). It proved to be an utterly exhausting and nerve-racking day, but fortunately the majority of our class passed successfully.

Had we failed we should have gone to sea and returned to try again at a future date.

From Portsmouth we went to join one of two aircraft-carriers which formed the Training Squadron. The upper hangar (below the flight decks) had been converted into messes and housed a thousand sailors of various degrees and stages of training. About a hundred of these were from public schools, taking the same course as myself. The conditions were bad, but we had too much work to do for them to affect us much. Believe me, that a hammock can be most comfortable and surprisingly warm, even in mid-winter.

Four months is insufficient to receive a thorough training in the many and varied requirements of an officer, and consequently we were kept busy throughout. The days were very long and the routine tight, but I think on the whole we enjoyed ourselves. We were not sorry, however, when our exams arrived. These were in navigation, seamanship, signalling and parade training and were followed by another board. There were three possible outcomes to this; one could fail, be deferred or pass. The former was most uncommon, but of a class of fifteen, two or three might be deferred and would have to take part, or all of the course again.



On the following day we went on leave as midshipmen.

During the remaining eighteen months anything could happen and for each midshipman it was different. Most of us spent the best part of a year in ships and the remainder on leave or doing a course. We had been given the following list from which to choose :

- Small Ships Foreign
- Large Ships Foreign
- Small Ships Home
- Large Ships Home
- Submarines
- Coastal Forces

On the advice of various people, I chose the first.

H.M.S. *Bighury Bay* is a frigate, some three hundred feet long and designed for escorting convoys. She carries anti-aircraft and anti-submarine weapons and though she has little speed (twelve knots for 'cruising') she has a very great range of fuel (about seven thousand miles).

In peace-time, *Bay* class frigates carry ten or eleven officers and a hundred and sixty sailors. It may be difficult to imagine how that number are employed, but quite often we found there were insufficient 'hands' for certain jobs. Apart from those employed in routine jobs in the engine rooms and galleys, the ship required an enormous amount of upkeep and for our particular mission had to be kept spotless and well painted all the time.

The American and West Indies station is one of the stations into which the Navy divides the world. In general it covers North and South America and all the neighbouring islands of which Bermuda acts as base for the whole station.

Normally there are three or four ships on the station, a cruiser ('large' ship) and a couple of frigates ('small' ships). These spend a year away from home 'showing the flag' up and down the coasts and in and out of the islands.

We arrived at Bermuda towards the end of April 1954. In May and June we descended the East coast of South America, spending four months at or near the Falklands. We returned up the West coast for Christmas and New Year in Bermuda, and then had three months in the Caribbean. We arrived back in Portsmouth just a year after we had sailed.

Of these two cruises, though each will leave permanent memories, I think that South America proved to be the most interesting. I had a good idea of what to expect in the West Indies, for the sun, sea and sky provide constant subjects for all forms of photography and literature. Of South America, however, I was virtually ignorant.



H.M.S. *Bighury Bay* (Frigate)



A large glacier in Beagle Channel, S. Patagonia (Chile)



The geography of the continent is entirely dependent upon the great ridge of the Andes, running up from Cape Horn to Panama and off into Central America. Brazil, the second largest country in the world, is largely covered by virgin jungle, which, combined with rugged mountains makes road-building difficult along the coast and virtually impossible inland. The Indians who inhabit parts of the jungle have never seen cars or trains, but are quite familiar with aeroplanes or helicopters.

Hidden beneath these forests lie vast mineral resources, both precious and otherwise; that is why they say that Brazil is the land of the future and always will be. Up-to-date her resources have been little developed and she has shied off making trade agreements with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, San Paolo is the fastest growing city in the world, and Rio de Janeiro creeps annually further into the surrounding mountains.

Rio is a most beautiful city. It is a combination of bold planning, fine architecture and, above all, a perfect setting. Standing at the summit of one of the finger-like mountains which surround the bay and city, stands a fifty foot statue of Christ, looking out over Rio to the Atlantic. At His feet, the ground falls almost vertically for two thousand feet to the clustered buildings and generous avenues of the city. It is a magnificent view.

We spent six days at Rio, and seem to have had very little time for sleep. Indeed that was the routine in most of our ports of call.

It was in a channel at the southern end of Brazil that we spent two days stuck firm in thick mud. It required the removal of all our ammunition, one of our anchors and a good deal of fresh water, and the heave of a large, ex-American, tug to release us.

Ironically enough it was only ten days later, while lying in Montevideo (Uruguay) that we went to the help of a destroyer which, in turn, had gone aground while helping a fishing vessel in a gale. Thirteen lives had been lost, and though we were unable to pass a line, our mere presence was a great morale-raiser, for their crew were without food or water. Eventually she refloated on a high tide.

The Falkland Isles lie about a thousand miles south of Uruguay. Their coast line is inundated by fjords and creeks, they are about the size of Yorkshire, and own a very similar climate. There is less snow, but the wind is stronger and blows from one direction in winter and all directions in summer (with an average of two gales a week). There are no wild trees. The coastline is covered in grass and diddle-dee (a type of stunted heather). The lowlands surround a barren centre which the chart describes (in despair) as 'rugged mountain ranges and impassable valleys'.



We visited most of the farms during our winter there and did a lot of shooting, riding and eating (enormous roasts of mutton and beef, in particular). These farms have many thousands of sheep. One of them (rather smaller than average) had 33,000 of which 5,000 die every year and are replaced by some 7,000 lambs (a generous surplus for eating.)

Half the Falklands' population of 2,400 live in the capital and only town, Stanley. The imports of the entire colony come in by way of a small steamer, the *Fitzroy*, which plies the waters between Montevideo and Stanley once a month. She also removes all the islands' wool and carries all the mail. Her arrival is greeted with much anticipation.

Never in my life shall I forget Nature's most fascinating bird, the penguin. There are nearly a dozen varieties of which three are normally found in the Falklands. I remember the first day we came across a 'rookery' on the beach; they saw us, and fled into the sea. Undaunted, we sat on the sand, cameras poised. I suppose it was five minutes before their curiosity overcame them and one by one they waddled from the waves. Each was filled by conflicting feelings of curiosity, fear (as to whether we were safe) and a strange pride (to be the first to find out). I almost burst out laughing to see them trying to decide. There are many fascinating facts about penguins. Often they will climb a few hundred feet up to make their nests, and the hillside becomes a great mud slide for quick access to the water (on their bellies). Male and female are externally exactly alike, a fact that makes courting complicated and at times unfortunate. The large emperor penguins, who live their entire life on ice (well within the Antarctic Circle) hatch their eggs under Nature's unkindest conditions. Should the egg roll from off their feet, they pinch one from a neighbour, or failing that will use a lump of ice. Then there are the tiny vicious little Adelies who on coming to the edge of an ice flow will pick on one of their number who is pushed in first to test for killer whales lurking in the sea below. And so on; one could write pages on these extraordinary people.

The tip of South America, where Chile curves round to Cape Horn, is a mass of uninhabited, windswept, snowcapped mountains. Great glaciers fill the valleys, working their steady way down to the sea, where they chip into small icebergs. The narrow channels wind their precarious way between these terrifying mountains, and afford fantastic scenes for the navigator. This is the region of Magellan, of famous sailing ships like the *Beagle* which spent many years wandering its waterways; it is the land of shipwrecks and ill-favoured ships that have foundered on rounding the Horn or retired in vain to the Falklands only to be wrecked off their rocky shores.

Now that the Indians have died out (with the arrival and exploits of sailing ships) this territory is virtually uninhabited, except for a couple of naval bases in the Beagle Channel.

We were very fortunate to spend some time in these channels; it is indeed where 'the two greatest oceans sweep round the tail of the greatest continent'.

The stunted trees clamber their way up the steep mountain sides and suddenly give way to barren rock and snow. The glaciers were frightening; great tumbling masses of ice, contorted under great pressure; they made us wonder how anyone could ever cross them, let alone with dogs and sledges.

We remained in the channels as far north as we could and emerged a third of the way up Chile. Of the four South American countries we visited, I think Chile 'took the ticket'.

In hardly any of our ports were we given a moment's peace, but in most places nearly all the entertainment was provided by the English people ashore. In Chile, however, we got to know the Chileans themselves extremely well. They are gay and happy with a far more free-and-easy outlook than their neighbours. Perhaps this is the cause of their somewhat precarious national economy.

We were given a wholehearted welcome, partly because the Chilean Navy was founded by Admiral Corcoran, but mostly because Chile has always had a great love for Britain (as during the last war when many Chileans came to join our forces).

At one town we hit off their carnival week, and, between our official functions, managed to fit in many hours of carnival gaiety and dancing in the streets.

It always amazed me how little sleep we managed on in these ports, but after five or six days it began to tell and we were most grateful for a few days at sea.

This recovery period proved even more valuable in the Caribbean, where one island was often no more than a few hours steaming from the next. I could not possibly describe all the places we visited in the West Indies for in twelve weeks we called at seventeen ports; a hectic programme.

The highlight of the cruise was the visit that Princess Margaret paid us during her tour of the West Indies. She certainly seemed to enjoy herself very much wherever the *Britannia* called, and it was in return for the escort we provided her that she came on board for an hour. This, of course, was highly popular with the sailors, and even more so with the officers for we had occasion to chat with her over drinks outside the Captain's cabin.

We visited many British islands, varying greatly in size. Trinidad, the largest, has an ideal climate which produces fine tropical gardens. It was in the gardens of Government House that we attended one of the many parties given for the Princess. In the evening we were entertained to a terrific and completely exhausting demonstration of their annual



carnival; a conglomeration of skits, fancy dress, steel bands and the interminable 'jump up' (the local dance). I would not begin to guess how many nationalities were represented at that party, for Trinidad must be the most cosmopolitan spot in the world.

Each island has surprisingly strong characteristics of its own, and of course each has its own particular points of interest, but throughout all run the many attributes of the Caribbean; sugar, cotton, rum, palm trees, beaches, and plenty of sun.

During this cruise we were also fortunate enough to call in on Central America. Both ports we visited were run by American fruit companies, but in Guatemala thirty of our crew were taken a hundred and ninety miles up through the mountains and forests to Guatemala City. I gather that it is an exquisite spot, some twelve thousand feet up and surrounded on all sides by mountain peaks.

Cuba was extremely hot, but most enjoyable. The island is the home of the Caribbean's finest rum, Bacardi (seldom found over here, I fear), and we became familiar not only with this but also with the Mexican saddle, for we spent a day on one of their large ranches.

North of Cuba lie the Bahamas, a large outcrop of coral islands which hardly manage to rise out of the sea and nowhere do they reach more than a few hundred feet, though the sea bed plunges rapidly to a depth of two miles very near the coast.

Most of the many islands are uninhabited, for there is precious little earth anywhere, and sand and coral afford scanty vegetation.

Nassau, however, is a large and prosperous town, for it vies with Bermuda for the American tourist trade. Though the former is far more established and has more 'amenities', Nassau is equally British, has one of the finest beaches in the Caribbean and is only a few hours by steamer from Miami and the American sea board.

We were in Nassau for five days before Easter which was surprisingly fortunate, for the Holy Week services with the American Benedictines made me feel quite at home, even though we had to sail on Holy Saturday. This was the third Benedictine monastery we had been able to visit. The first, in Trinidad, lay high up in the mountains, overlooking most of the vast island. The buildings are incomplete, but are growing fast, as the community and their school. In addition the monks keep bees, chickens, gardens and various parishes all over the island.

In strong contrast is the ancient and exquisite baroque abbey in the heart of Rio de Janeiro; a beautiful spot with the dockyard and city hustling so close, and yet inconspicuous.

We seemed to get to Mass nearly every Sunday and it was exciting to go to a different church every week, varying from great Cathedrals to small chapels. There were a dozen Catholics on board, and of these we would have five or six each week. It was a constant struggle, for

living in such agnostic and indifferent surroundings it is very difficult to realize one's dependence upon God. Added to which duties kept a quarter of our numbers away each time and the practical aspects of having to change into smart uniform, hearing long sermons in Spanish or Portuguese and so forth, all deterred them from church.

The religious situation was far worse than I had previously anticipated, for it is almost inconceivable until one experiences it. One point which was most obvious was the fact that religion was a far more frequent topic in the training squadron with others from public schools, than it was later when living with R.N. officers. Somehow they seem to steer clear of 'talking religion', but occasionally it is bound to crop up and it was on these occasions that I realized the vast difference between Anglicans and Catholics.

Immediately after our return to England, I was sent off on leave, and thence to a 'Shore Establishment' in Southampton Water. Our job here was to fetch newly built minesweepers (small ships about a hundred feet long) from their builders all round the coast. We ferried them down to Southampton, equipped them with vast quantities of all sorts of gear and stores and put them through their trials. The programme took up to two months to complete and the ships were then ready for use or to be put in reserve. That completed my two years, for a month is knocked off at the end as leave.

It is strange how soon one forgets the unpleasant aspects of Naval life, sea sickness, watch keeping in driving rain at four in the morning and so on. They all seem to have faded into the background and leave the pleasant and permanent memories of South America and the Caribbean to the fore; scenery, parties, barbecues, sun, sea, dancing, ban-yans, hospitality and so forth. A most enjoyable two years.

Though it is over, a room is still a cabin, the floor is the deck, and I have a slight nostalgia for the thoroughly naval associations of pipes, bells, flags and salutes.

P. A. CULLINAN



## THE RECENT ICE AGE IN THE AMPLEFORTH COUNTRY

FIFTY years ago in the *Victoria History of Yorkshire* Professor Kendall, writing on the Geology of the County, stated: 'Of the glaciation of no other English county has so detailed and vivid a picture been produced.'<sup>1</sup>

This was in fact a true but, at the same time, misleading statement. The 'vivid picture' was provided by the then recent theories of glacial overflow channels and lakes centred on the Vale of Pickering, and the bewildering mass of erratics to be found everywhere originating from as far afield as Scotland, Scandinavia and the Lake District.<sup>2</sup> Beyond this little was known and nothing understood. Here the position remains to-day, except that many possible solutions to problems of the most recent Ice Age have fallen by the way.

The One inch Geological Map, Drift Edition, shows few boundaries of glacial deposits. Their extent remains unknown. The nature of these deposits is not always clear, and the distinction made between Boulder Clay and Gravel is neither reliable nor helpful. There is little assistance to be had from previous work on the Glacial geology of the Ampleforth country.

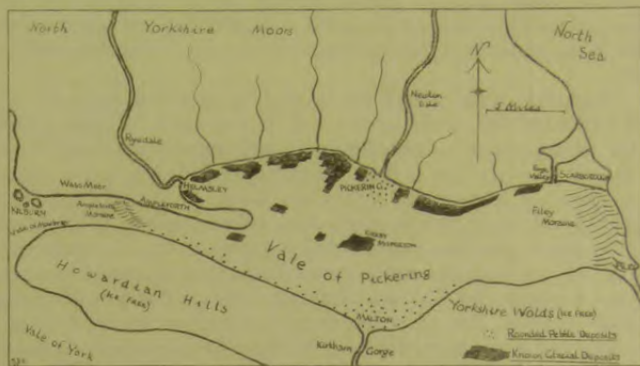
### THE VALE OF PICKERING

The Lake Pickering Theory covers one stage in a complete cycle of glaciation. The variation of recent deposits within the Vale of Pickering indicates a glaciation which was neither typical nor simple. The extent of known glacial deposits, shown on the map, brings out some striking features. The only deposits which could be considered morainic are along the North side of the Vale, while no directly ice-born deposits have been found anywhere else except at Kirkby Misperton. Local streams flowing South from the North Yorkshire Moors have cut through these morainic deposits, whose extent remains uncertain. The Boulder Clay of these deposits has a definite sandy texture and carries an unusually large quantity of gravel which is often well rounded. Since the beginning of the ice melt the Vale has been a basin of deposition, and many deposits of a definite character, such as a widely recognized six foot bed of sand, have been masked in places by other more local and varying deposits.

Little further can be said until the constituents of the deposits and what they represent have been decided. The original explanation for

<sup>1</sup> *Victoria History of the County of York*, I, 1907, p. 96.

<sup>2</sup> Kendall, 'On a System of Glacier Lakes in the Cleveland Hills'. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Vol. LVIII (1902).





glacial deposits in the Vale of Pickering offered was that they represent the loads of grounding icebergs in the lake. Considering the depth of the lake and the height of the deposits this theory is quite untenable. When the exact extent of glacial deposits has been mapped and the subsequent beds, if they can be called such, classified and ordered then some of the problems of the Vale should be placed in a new and revealing light.

Meanwhile three considerations may be proposed. First the Ice held within the Vale would have to melt *in situ* due to ice dams at each of the narrow entrances. Immediately the melt began a lake would form, comprised mainly of ice at first, which would spill over at the lowest point, which is represented by Kirkham Gorge. A virtually unlimited supply of melt water may be assumed not only on account of local melt but also due to overflow channels draining into the vale. Secondly such glacial melt and lacustrine conditions would give rise to unusual deposits. Finally, it appears that Kirkham Gorge has been cut down to the extent of about 150 feet. This process must have taken time and it would not be unreasonable to suggest that Lake Pickering had a gradually declining level. The level which Dom Paschal Harrison recognized at about the 225 feet contour would be the earliest shoreline.

The overflow channels draining into Lake Pickering present more complications than are immediately apparent. Newton Dale and Forge Valley are classic examples. Ryedale appears to have all the features of an overflow channel, but apparently no deposited evidence can be found. The Geologists have been satisfied that the Bilsdale-Ryedale valley profile and sections can all be explained by the varying hardness of rock outcrops. Certainly the present river Rye is a hopeless misfit. If Ryedale was at any time an overflow channel it must have had as its source an ice dammed lake near Ingleby Greenhow. The lack of deposits of glacial origin could be explained by the depth of the lake which would spill over into Bilsdale. This channel would have been of short duration, if it existed, as a small retreat of the ice would have opened a much easier way of escape for the melt waters. Dom Benedict McLoughlin long held that Ryedale was an overflow channel.<sup>3</sup> The relationship between the Mowbray overflow channels and Lake Pickering remains obscure.

#### THE AMPLEFORTH VALLEY

Within the small confines of the Ampleforth Valley there is a great variety of glacial deposits. Their extent is unknown, but clearly far greater than suggested by the limits of the One inch Geological Map, Drift Edition. The most striking feature of the Valley is the terminal moraine<sup>4</sup> between Ampleforth Station and Wass Village. Along the

<sup>3</sup> 'Lake Pickering' in AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, Vol. IX (1904).

<sup>4</sup> Terminal Moraine: Debris deposited by Glacier front.

North side of the valley to the East of the Moraine are many deposits of boulder clay which are typical of a lateral moraine.<sup>5</sup> Lion Wood Hill and Bathing Wood Hill, which are horsts<sup>6</sup> in the rift valley, show all the features of a typical drumlin.<sup>7</sup> The whole topography of the valley, away from the faults, is well rounded with the exception of the valley floor below the 190 feet contour which is remarkably flat. On the South side of the valley floor there are extensive well rounded pebble deposits, which link up with those on the South side of the Vale of Pickering.

The existence of glacial deposits on each side of the terminal moraine indicates two separate glacial periods, which is generally held to-day on other evidence. The first glaciation was the larger and penetrated through the whole Valley, leaving extensive boulder clay deposits on Lion Wood and Bathing Wood Hills, and the lateral moraine deposits. Through the Ampleforth moraine there are courses of two overflow channels of the second glacial period. The deeply incised nature of these now dry valleys leaves no doubt as to their origin when the evidence of well rounded foreign pebbles is to be found throughout their course. The extension of Lake Pickering into the Ampleforth Valley is accepted, and doubtless there is more evidence yet to be found of a lake shore. The cliff below Redcar farm is striking once recognized. It is opposite the outlet of the Watergate overflow channel and represents the erosion cliff worn by the melt water torrent impinging on the South side of the valley for the first time.

There are no exposed gravel beds in the Ampleforth Valley, while other deposits have produced some notable erratics. There is insufficient detailed information available to reconstruct anything but the broadest geological history of recent times.

#### THE VALE OF MOWBRAY

West of the Ampleforth moraine, in the Vale of Mowbray, there is a striking series of glacial overflow channels. Glacial deposits are widespread and features of ice action are in evidence everywhere. The deposits are complicated and confused, and many have been re-deposited during the period of the second ice advance. Five overflow channels, shown on the diagram, form the Mowbray series. All possess to an exemplary degree the characteristics of an overflow channel. The size of part of Watergate channel and the Kilburn channel suggest that the same courses were used in both glacial periods. On the other hand the size of a channel may represent the extent of its

<sup>5</sup> Lateral Moraine: Debris swept aside by Glacier and deposited.

<sup>6</sup> Horst: Upfaulted block.

<sup>7</sup> Drumlin: Hill covered and smothered by the ice advance.



use during the melt of the second ice sheet. In view of the fact that the moors were ice free during both periods it would be reasonable to suggest that the main pattern of the overflow channels was determined in the melt of the first ice sheet. The present series represent the escape of melt water from the retreating ice sheet of the second period at various stages.

The Watergate Channel represents the way of escape of the earliest melt waters on the edge of the ice sheet. Following the edge of the Hambleton Hills the course finally breaks through the terminal moraine beyond Wass and emerges at Watergate into the Western extremity of the Vale of Pickering. The origin of this channel is uncertain, but it reached back certainly beyond Gormire. The channel is obscured at Scawling Wood Gap by a post glacial slump, and in several places the monks of Byland Abbey dammed the valley to form fish ponds.

The Watergate Channel was supported by the ice front between Ragged Ray Hill and Scawling Wood Hill. The retreat of the ice from between these two hills opened up an easier outlet for the melt waters through River Lake. It may be assumed that the ice front deflected the waters round the north side of Brink Hill, and supported much of the Craykeland Channel which flowed out into the Vale of Pickering through a gorge in the Ampleforth moraine at Ampleforth Station.

A further retreat of the ice led to the formation of Grange Lake, and finally opened up the Fox Folly Channel to replace the Craykeland channel. These waters apparently flowed into a shallow lake, Lake Newburgh. The outlet of this lake is not exactly clear, but appears to have been along the South side of the ice sheet and through the Coxwold gap, used by the Railway, which is somewhat lower than the outlet by Ampleforth Station.

The relationship between channels is difficult to estimate particularly with reference to duration. The next stage of the ice retreat is marked by the opening up of the large Kilburn Channel. For the first time the melt waters break away from the Hambleton Hills without passing through Acre House Gap. The destination of this channel does not appear to be as easily traced with accuracy as might be expected from the apparent volume of water which passes through the valley. Another more obscure channel can be identified to the west of Hood Hill.

More detailed study in the field is necessary before further conclusions can be drawn on this series of channels. The evidence is not complete and there are many interesting problems yet to be solved.

#### CONCLUSION

This brief survey of what is known of the recent Ice Age in the Ampleforth Country reveals at once the need above all for field work. The arm-chair geologist cannot find sufficient evidence on maps to

progress any further. The two fundamental questions are, where did the ice come from? and how did it arrive? Both remain unanswered except in terms sufficiently vague to be of no value and the number of glacial periods has yet to be determined. The shorelines of many glacial lakes, both large and small, which are accepted in principle, are still to be identified in the field. Glacial deposits abound everywhere, but their extent and content are nowhere known with any degree of accuracy. The scope for further work in the field would seem to have no limit, and any further understanding of the Ice Age can only come from new evidence which is the result of such work.

This article is the substance of the General Report of the recent activities of the Ampleforth College Glacial Research Group. A series of diggings was made in fourteen separate localities round Ampleforth and reports of all that was found were written up. Over 150 specimens were taken, and a selection has been sent away for classification and identification. Many ideas in the report are based on new evidence brought to light in the course of this field work. The significance of the work does not lie so much in the solutions found to any problems, but rather in the isolation and exposition of the latter in a new light.

RUPERT EVEREST, O.S.B.



## BOOK REVIEWS

MY SERVANT CATHERINE by *Arrigo Levasti* (Blackfriars Publications) 21s.

On any view, the career of St Catherine Benincasa was very remarkable. She was born in Siena in 1347, the daughter of a poor dyer of the city, and received, by modern standards, no education. The Europe of her day was ravaged by plague, civil dissension and war. There was a major economic slump, which bore most hardly on northern and central Italy. Above all there was a general spiritual malaise. To contemporaries the worst feature of all was the lack of direct Divine guidance. The stability and brilliance of the life of the high Middle Ages had owed most to its saints and ascetics and, above all, to its prophetic leaders, a Gregory VII, a St Bernard, a St Louis and a St Francis of Assisi. But, in 1347, although there were many solitaries and ascetics with a local following and influence, there was no prophet.

In the twenty years before her death in 1380, Catherine seemed—and was—to all Italy and at Avignon the prophet whom men sought. She acquired a reputation as a great saint, collected round her the 'Caterinati', a group of ardent disciples, and launched by word and writing (she laboriously learned to read and write and received a theological education from friars sent to her by the Dominican General Chapter) a definite programme of spiritual renewal for all men, beginning with the Popes and Curia, kings and city rulers. Her success is difficult to assess. She certainly converted many individuals and exercised a powerful but transient influence over more. Two Popes interviewed her, corresponded with her and even made use of her as an agent on occasion. But she did not move Europe as St Bernard and St Francis did and the aims nearest to her heart, the reform of the Curia, the launching of a great Crusade and the ending of the Great Schism remained unfulfilled. Secular governments used her for their own ends and ignored her appeals. The 'Caterinati' dwindled and vanished as a group soon after her death and the convent she tried to found came to nothing.

For English readers there are already at least four modern biographies besides the translation of Joergensen's life. Does the translation of Signor Levasti's Italian life of the saint provide anything new? For the historian it certainly has the merit of using all the studies of St Catherine published abroad up to 1947. For the general reader it also will serve as a complement to Joergensen's life. Levasti is much less vivid—he has little of Joergensen's power of sketching in the detail of the background of fourteenth century life, nor are his quotations used with anything like the artistry which Joergensen displayed. On the other hand Levasti will have more appeal to the critical modern mind. He frequently deals with the authenticity and nature of Catherine's visions and miracles. He is a discerning and very frank—at times, disconcertingly frank—critic of her writings. He deals explicitly with the problem of Catherine's limited outlook, her political naivete, her startlingly violent approval of a mass Crusade. Yet none of this jars in a book which is obviously a work of *pietas*.

However, the reader may justly feel disappointed that the author does not summarize and enlarge on his general observations. He has often, in passing, half-developed interesting comments on the problem of a fourteenth century society whose material complexity and organization had outrun its spiritual resources inherited from the great saints of an earlier, less complex, age.

Also, in his analysis of St Catherine's spiritual testament, her 'Dialogue', Signor Levasti describes her vivid realization that human language could never ultimately avail to express her mystical experiences. But he goes further and implies that she was impatient with the existing scholastic theology, as being, not merely a negative

barrier to her self-expression (in the sense that all human language ultimately was) but also a positive hindrance, as being rationalistic. One quotation puts this view clearly—

'Real knowledge begins at the fever of Christ. This is religious and mystical—not philosophical knowledge. Catherine's God is the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—not the God of Aristotle or of St Thomas Aquinas' (p. 302).

Surely it is a fact that St Thomas was not merely a philosopher or rationalist? He grounded himself firmly on Scripture and Tradition—above all on St Augustine—and, to say the least, the 'Summa' is full of awareness of the ultimate inadequacy of human or created analogies and symbols. Moreover, St Catherine herself used scholastic terms and notions, not disdainfully or formally, but realizing that they did begin to express, and then pointed beyond themselves to, what she glimpsed in her ecstasies. Thus, to take one example, a favourite name of hers for God was 'the Primal Truth'—which is at once Thomist, Augustinian and Biblical.

Signor Levasti's account of the origins of the Great Schism—perhaps because he is mainly interested in reconstructing Catherine's view of it, limited both by her outlook and her sources of information—is slight and omits the detail of the Conclave of 1378. This is a pity since the missing details would only have served to emphasize the plausibility of the Clementine case—a point in the author's argument. He is also rather too indulgent towards Urban VI—again perhaps because his worst excesses were unknown to Catherine.

The translation, on the whole, reads smoothly and we have only noticed two mistakes—p. 367, where 'Serenissima Republic' is an odd hybrid, and pp. 376-7 where 'polyptich' occurs twice.

H.A.

FRANCIS TREGIAN: CORNISH RECUSANT by *P. A. Boyan and G. R. Lamb* (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.

The last two years have seen a remarkable flow of studies of Catholic recusant history, based on new materials. There have been long books on the family history of the Vaux, the Stonors and the Brudenells of Deane, Mr Southern's study of recusant prose writings, Fr Caraman's new editions of the memoirs of Frs Gerard and Weston, Fr Hemphill's work on eighteenth century Vicars Apostolic and the first life of Bishop Collingridge. Now, to add to this series comes a life of a hitherto little-known West-country recusant, Francis Tregian.

He was of the 'new men', of a family owing much to service of the Tudors. It is a pity that the book has little to say about the exact way in which the family estates were acquired—estates in three counties—and how much came from monastic lands. Tregian was related to the great conservative families of the West, the Arundells and Stourtons and the part of family and group rivalries with the Careys and Grenvilles is well brought out. It was these powerful and wealthy connections which accounted for Tregian's extraordinary escape from the death penalty and from the loss of all his estates. His widow (a Stourton) had her lands, seized for recusancy, farmed by her brother, Lord Stourton (presumably a 'Church-Papist') and Tregian's son was actually able to raise money and influence enough to recover almost all his father's lands.

It is a pity that so little seems to be known about Francis Tregian's father and mother (who was an Arundell), since the Arundells were leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace, concerned in the Western Rising in Edward VI's reign and formed part of the group of Catholic gentry most intimate with Queen Mary I. The short period of Mary's reign coincided with Francis' boyhood and it is surely very likely that this episode was not merely, as the book says, 'a period of comparative peace' for the Tregians (p. 23) and a 'bloody and inglorious' few years (p. 80). It was, on the



contrary, the time when a minority became self-consciously Catholic—as opposed to the muddled religious conservatism of the two previous reigns when Arundells had been ready to serve on Edward VI's Council. Francis Tregian's first prayer composed in prison (p. 144) echoes St Cyprian's 'De Unitate Ecclesiae', a treatise much used in the Catholic reforming literature of Mary's reign.

After his marriage, early in Elizabeth's reign, Tregian was abroad in 1572. Then comes the very curious and interesting episode at Court, for which the authority is his grandson, writing in the middle of the next century. It is hard to estimate how much of the story is fact and how much family legend. Certainly it is very hard to believe one of the minor details—that Elizabeth proposed forthwith to make Tregian a viscount. She was notoriously parsimonious in her grants of honours. Cecil had to wait many years for his barony and Raleigh and Hatton, for long in high favour, never came near peerages.

Then comes the discovery of Blessed Cuthbert Mayne hidden as a chaplain in Tregian's manor house. There is nothing new added to our knowledge of the career of the martyr except—and this is a contribution of no little importance—the Tregian connection. The arrest of Blessed Cuthbert introduces the first of the two most interesting parts of the book—the reconstruction of the conditions and events of Tregian's very long imprisonment. This leads on to another interesting section, full of new material, on the reception accorded to Tregian in Madrid and Lisbon after his release and of the cultus of him which arose in Lisbon and which still endures. No less fascinating is the epilogue—the extraordinary story of the return to England of Tregian's son, his recovery of his father's estates, his recusancy and long imprisonment—during which he patiently compiled his superb collection of Elizabethan music.

The book is therefore a very real new contribution to recusant history. It has suffered the disadvantages of being a pioneer work. Recusant history is inevitably local history. But the detailed study of the recusancy of the West-country has hardly been taken up systematically since Oliver's days. Mrs Boyan had no works on the recusancy of the Arundells and Stourtons to rely upon. When they come into existence, no doubt many of the tantalizing blanks in Tregian's story, many of the new problems which a lone pioneer must needs pose without a chance of giving an answer, will have light cast upon them. This does not detract from the value of the book. It is moreover a work in the tradition of recusant historians themselves—painstaking about detail while being motivated by reverence for a remarkably faithful and steadfast man—Francis Tregian.

Finally, there are two small points. Surely the 'Œccli' of the quotation on p. 21 is a mistranscription for 'ce li'. Thus there was no odd pound. Also the comment on p. 24 that the imposition of the penalties of Praemunire was itself a sign of 'the characteristic lust of the time' is too strong. Praemunire was, after all, a medieval Statute. Moreover, were the Tudor gentry really much more avaricious and 'land-hungry' than their late medieval ancestors?  
H.A.

SAINT DOMINIC'S SUCCESSOR by *Marguerite Aton* (Blackfriars Publications) 13s. 6d.

This translation of a French life of Blessed Jordan of Saxony, second Master-General of the Order of Preachers, will be both useful and provoking. It will be useful because it is the first full-scale life of Blessed Jordan, because it is based on much research and because too little has hitherto been known about the early—honeymoon—years of Dominican expansion. But it will be provoking because the reading of the book is a labour rather like a struggle through a glutinous swamp. There seem to be two reasons for this. The first is the inability of the authoress—despite the claims of Père Mandonnet in the Introduction—to write in a manner calculated to attract and sustain the interest of the average reader who is not a historian. The

descriptions of places are scanty and colourless, detail is crowded upon us and the characters simply do not come to life. The second reason for the difficulty of reading the book is the badness of the translation. Although it certainly improves much as the book progresses, it is generally (above all in the first third) mechanical, over-literal and, on occasion, ungrammatical. Thus, to select a few examples at random from any possible—p. 7 'the students savoured this newness . . .', p. 7 'its masons raising with famous speed the white towers of Notre Dame . . .', p. 11 'the blocks of houses in rue St Jean . . .', p. 13 'these lectures bore on the text of the Bible . . .', 'it was to this stage that Jordan had reached . . .', p. 15 'considerations of a proper hygiene . . .', p. 19 'the arithmetic that consists of calculating', p. 32 'they paraded their knowledge pridefully . . .', 'debating about . . . divine sublimities . . .' Not infrequently we meet weird hybrid words like 'decretist' or 'Cismontan'.

There are two small historical points. On p. 4 Père Mandonnet claims that Jordan was the first medieval to write letters of spiritual direction to a woman. Surely St Gregory VII wrote such letters to the Countesses of Tuscany long before? Again, on p. 148, the authoress, attempting to describe the Oxford of 1230 says—

'This beautiful English university was beginning to extend under the shadows of its great parks, the noble colleges . . .'

But in 1230 colleges at Oxford were very few and small and played an insignificant part in the life of the university.  
H.A.

FATHER VINCENT MCNABB, O.P., THE PORTRAIT OF A GREAT DOMINICAN by *Ferdinand Valentine*, O.P. (Burns Oates) 21s.

Fr Valentine has not only given us a well-wrought, judicial, and convincing picture of a great soul; he has also unriddled a difficulty that beset many who revered Fr Vincent and was blessed with his friendship. How came it that a man of such deep humility, such burning charity, would now and then jar upon us by some sudden turn of seeming harshness and obstinacy? With store of evidence well set forth we are shown a soul, proud and self-assertive by nature, in hard lifelong battle with itself, until in his last years grace triumphed and humility won, through the defeat (for the present) of his efforts. Then and then only he became a saint. The spiritual bearing of Ditchling, and of Distribution, is well brought out. We have further a wealth of detail that does not weary and colour never overloaded, revealing Fr Vincent's many-sided activities, the contemplative, divine, missionary, retreat-giver, philosopher, social thinker, humorist, friend, the man of men and the man of God. We are reminded that this witty, unwearied fighter was an Irishman by birth, and an Englishman by adoption. To forget this is to misunderstand him gravely.

We are admitted (no small gain) to an attractive family circle, partly known to us by *Eleven, thank God*, and are given many memories and anecdotes, many beautiful letters written by Fr Vincent and to him. Fr Valentine has shirked no difficulty, he is unsparing frankness itself, telling us that in his lifetime Fr Vincent divided opinion in his own order, letting the facts speak for themselves, adding only needful comment. 'God . . . hides His gifts behind . . . human frailties until, in, with, and through Christ, they rise resplendent out of their own failure.' We have here a most convincing portrait, painted with skill and faithfulness, a lasting monument and a noble vindication.  
H. E. G. ROPE.

POVERTY (Religious Life series) (Blackfriars Publications) 15s.

CHASTITY (Religious Life series) (Blackfriars Publications) 16s.

Far more than men, women religious have needed and yet lacked a sound exposition of the principles of religious life and their application and adaptation to modern conditions. Too often they have had to rely on a single priest or chaplain



and the wisdom or lack of it in their mother superior. This series translated from the French 'Religious Sisters and Modern Problems' covers the whole field at a very high standard, though like all collected papers by different authors they are not all equally good.

The two books under review are the fourth and fifth of the series. The general layout is the same for each subject, history, theory, modern problems and applications. Thus the volume on Poverty opens with the history of its practice in primitive monasticism and then the ideal of poverty peculiar to each of the great Orders, Benedictine, Dominican, Franciscan and Jesuit. In the section on Principles the theology, Canon Law and psychology of the subject are dealt with, but it is distressing to see the growth of the possessive instinct not only described in Freudian vocabulary but with Freudian content, i.e. in a form that would be denied as valid by quite a number of even non-Catholic psychologists to-day. Another defect, a more serious one since it affects the heart of the subject, is that the Gospel teaching on Poverty, the basis of all else in this matter, is so briefly and inadequately treated. We expected far more from Fr Bouyer in a chapter entitled 'Christ's Call to Poverty' than we get. The whole wealth of meaning that the Old Testament gives to the word 'poor', that meaning intended by our Lord when He said: 'Blessed are the poor', a meaning understood by His audience and which made it impossible to take His words of mere physical and material want, is ignored.

Perhaps the third section on Modern Problems is the most interesting and fruitful, opening with a chapter on the difference between poverty and destitution, followed by the warm and living words of Fr Voillaume explaining the life of evangelical poverty for the little Sisters of Jesus, the female counterpart of the de Foucauld brotherhood. Two chapters are of especial value—the one on problems of active religious in the practice of poverty and the other on technical developments, their use and abuse. Both of these have a wealth of considerations, reflections and remedial suggestions on how unreal the practice of poverty can become in a large active community well-housed and requiring certain standards of comfort and equipment for carrying out their charitable work often not to be found among the lay-folk in whose midst the institution is set. Most fruitful for those for whom it was written is the exposition of the difficulties of enclosed and contemplative nuns in securing an income to live on in these days and the suggestions as to how this might be managed.

Chastity, the vow and the virtue, the subject of the second book, is a much more difficult and subtle problem than Poverty and has been treated in many books and articles recently, not all of which have proved acceptable in that in their laudable desire to adapt principles to modern life and in their sympathy with the troubled their heart has outrun their head. Yet this volume is a far more satisfactory whole than that on Poverty. In fact, it is a masterpiece of sanity and balance combining realism and frankness with a spiritual delicacy and reverential approach to the subject. This is especially true of the chapter on Psychological Aspects of Chastity and the two chapters by nuns on Instruction and Formation in Chastity and on Emotional Compensations, obviously the fruit of wise observation and experience. The theological section with its emphasis on the positive side of virginity and its relation to charity is equally satisfactory; Fr Henry, O.P., links the vow of chastity to the Baptist vows in a most illuminating way.

In spite of one or two defects in the first volume these two books preserve the high standard of the earlier works in this series and are equally valuable and indispensable to the superiors and guides of any community of religious women to-day.

C.B.D.

ST THOMAS AQUINAS, THEOLOGICAL TEXTS, *Selected and Translated with Notes by Thomas Gilby* (O.U.P., Geoffrey Cumberlege) 10s.

Fr Gilby has already presented a selection of St Thomas' philosophical texts. Now we have his selection of the theological texts. A book of this kind has many delights. The first—and it is common to all anthologies—is that of discovering whether the selector has used all the best pieces. In this case Fr Gilby has gone beyond expectation and also beyond the range of the present reviewer's reading. This is a splendid selection. An interesting source, and one hopes it will be therefore more read, is the *Compendium*, that most skilful summary of the *Summa*. One of the more unexpected items is that in which St Thomas upholds the possibility of God performing miracles for pagans (no. 195).

The second delight of this kind of thing is the skill in translation. Here again Fr Gilby provides us with many fine examples. That St Thomas should have called 'grace a glow', however, seemed almost impossible. I was relieved to find that really he was only quoting St Augustine (no. 314).

The third delight is to ponder on the possibility of yet another selection from those passages which have been omitted. Here I would suggest that this now so expert selector should produce yet a third book from St Thomas including more upon the Mass as a sacrifice, on prayer, on the vision of God.

It is astonishing, but Fr Gilby has somehow made St Thomas come through with a sparkle, with a terseness and an unexpectedness only found in Pascal. If this were ever translated into French it should be called, *les Pensées de St Thomas*.

C.C.E.

PREPARING FOR EASTER by Clifford Howell, S.J. (Burns Oates) 6s.

Fr Howell is sometimes associated with rather too advanced liturgical views by the more conservative, and regarded with suspicion.

It would be unfortunate indeed if prejudice were to deter people from reading this exposition of the Easter Liturgy.

Fr Howell's first intention is to elucidate the Ceremonies of the Restored Easter Vigil. This he cannot do in isolation, so he treats of the entire Holy Week liturgy. He divides his treatment into two sections, with two invaluable appendices.

The first section gives an adequate, but, as he admits, an outline picture of the ceremonial with its background and contemporary significance. These eight chapters may be read out, or they provide the basis for sermons from Septuagesima Sunday to Passion Sunday.

The second section, similarly of eight chapters is complementary to the first. He suggests that it might provide sermon material for a weekly evening service in preparation for Holy Week, woven in with the first section. The approach is now more detailed, and undoubtedly adds greatly to the more general impressions given by the first section.

The appendices are of special value to priests who have to conduct the ceremonies. They aim at making the liturgy intelligible to the faithful. No priest should lightly condemn them as new-fangled without careful study. Fr Howell is nowhere exaggerated in his schemes to bring out the fullness of the liturgy; he, rather, brings a constructive mind to bear on the problem of making alive what can so easily appear lifeless symbols of a past age.

Fr Howell's book should prove an invaluable aid to the lasting and true appreciation of the Restored Easter Vigil and, in fact, of all the Holy Week Ceremonies.

This is a book that can be strongly recommended to the layman who wants a virile, clear and easy-to-read account of part of the Church's ceremonial.

J.L.R.



BACK TO REALITY by *Gustave Thibon* (Hollis and Carter) 13s. 6d.

Here is yet another book which analyses and criticizes life in our modern world, pulls the whole of the social framework of to-day to pieces, and shows us how the decay started fifty years ago and why we are now on the brink of disaster. Nevertheless, it is not just 'yet another' book, for Gustave Thibon goes far beyond the level of mere superficial criticism. He goes back to the really fundamental causes of social disorder and exposes the modern warped attitude towards the 'first' things, man's occupation, his family, the community and government, while at the same time he gives many original and constructive ideas.

Approaching the problem from every possible angle—social, political, economic, intellectual and finally the religious aspect which co-ordinates all—this plea for a return to reality entails primarily a rejection of all that is artificial, unnatural and hypocritical, all that is bogus in human behaviour whether it is expressed by the individual or by the community. It is a plea for a return to the proper ordering of society, to social health. Thibon's Realism transcends all 'isms' and relates to what actually exists, to the 'essentials' in man's life on the natural level. His is an attempt to stem the flow of wishful-thinking and mere idealism which he considers so rampant in the world (but surely with less reason now than say, five years ago).

In discussing material progress he says, 'Man piles up marvels on the level of Having without anything to counterbalance them on the side of Being'. Hence the main theme throughout is that man must be reunited to 'the various elements of his destiny', a theme which is clearly and well developed in the two most important chapters on the Realism of the Land and on Democracy. Here in a most ingenious way, the necessity of man being bound to his function, of being devoted to his work, is shown in terms of Having and Being. Function no longer lived passes from the realm of Being to that of Having. So also, each man has his due place and his rights in the body politic. Thibon's views on Democracy and social hierarchy are positively refreshing. Carefully distinguishing between the democracy of Aquinas and the Democratic 'mystique', the Deus Absconditus idolized by the Left, he shows convincingly enough that the latter is little more than a parody of Christianity.

Thibon's idea of the relationship between religion and human activity on the natural plane is less satisfactory perhaps because it is less developed. 'Grace has no existence without Nature' is made the basis for the proof that a healthy society is essential before there can be a return to the faith. Without any qualifications this would lead us to disastrous conclusions. One might well ask how can there be a rejuvenated society without there first being a general return to the faith, to the practice of virtues. Although it is far from being a purely speculative book, Gustave Thibon does not show us how society can return to Reality in practice. Nevertheless, the practical direction for the individual given in most readable form is of value to everyone. The note-form studies at the back would be most useful for discussion groups on social questions and an aid to determine the right relationship between man and his work and environment which should form a sound basis for his right attitude towards God.

P.F.C.

BEING AND BECOMING by *D. J. B. Hawkins*. An Essay towards a Critical Metaphysics (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.

The purpose of this succinct and carefully argued essay is to present traditional metaphysics in a contemporary idiom, with a reassessment of its worth in the light of both former and recent criticism. It treats of the main topics, essence and existence, act and potency, movement and change, value, causality, etc. A prefixed summary is a most helpful guide to the reader. The opening chapters summarize the course of past speculation and provide a convenient and instructive approach to the main discussions.

It is of considerable advantage for those studying scholastic metaphysics to be able to use an account such as the present which views the whole range of the subject, albeit shortly, and in an English not of a text-book character. Technical terminology is, with good reason, not banished from Dr Hawkins' pages. But he achieves at the same time a pleasingly constant use of natural expression. The book should be of great value to those who have at least begun to hear lectures on metaphysics. With others, whose attention also the author hopes to engage, it may be less immediately successful. Nevertheless, it goes to supply a lack, that of a straightforward and accessible account of the general purpose and character of metaphysical thinking and some treatment of its main questions.

Not the least of possible good results of the book might be the reactions it produces both from those who accept and those who reject its conclusions. More life and more understanding of the issues, in the discussions that have been going on about metaphysics among English thinkers, clerical or lay, are surely to be desired. Dr Hawkins has helped much in the matter of understanding. Whether greater liveliness will also accrue depends on how strongly and openly others react to his statement of position, a challenge both to supporters and opponents. In a short review one can do little more than welcome this opportunity. Comment, however, seems worthwhile on one important point, namely the absence of an imaginative basis to metaphysical thinking, an absence apparently shared by Dr Hawkins' work with that of neo-scholastic thinkers as a whole. Plato deliberately adopted the technique of myth for this purpose. Aristotle deliberately turned from it. Christian theologians could stand the loss since they pursued metaphysics within theology. But, if we speculate without the imaginative vision either of myth or of Christian Revelation, or even of experimental science, we seem to be mere rationalists and we should not lightly blame others if they mistake us for them. In this matter we may have much to learn from the Hindus. But we need range no further afield than the writings of G. K. Chesterton to learn how to avoid this pitfall.

P.D.H.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY by *W. A. Pantin* (Cambridge University Press).

The many who have enjoyed and profited much from Mr Pantin's Oxford lectures on the history of the medieval English Church will be glad to see some of his material at last in print. Historians will rejoice to see a work on a long neglected period and topic.

Mr Pantin's view is that the little work done hitherto on the history of the later medieval English Church has suffered from an absorbing preoccupation with the causes of the Reformation and sixteenth century Renaissance. He prefers, very rightly, to approach his subject, not from what was to come after it, but from what lay before it—the Hildebrandine and Innocentian Reform of the Church, the Renaissance of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Hence he first examines the episcopate and administrative structure of the fourteenth century Church as the prolongation of the great reforming developments of the previous two centuries. Then he turns to the universities and clerical training and to ecclesiastical literature and has no difficulty in showing that the century saw a good deal of widespread effort to carry out in detail the ideals of the reform. If the book as a whole seems to leave the fourteenth century Church only a rather pale sketch in a reader's mind, this is because the vast co-operative labour of research on the period has hardly yet begun.

We wonder whether Mr Pantin is not over-optimistic in his estimate of the work of the Council of Trent to establish seminaries. The real advent of diocesan seminaries is surely not to be dated from before 1815. The medieval system—or lack of system—in training the clergy was still characteristic of most of Europe down to the French Revolution.

H.A.



## SHORT NOTICES

A VINCENT McNABB ANTHOLOGY. Edited by Francis Edward Nugent (Blackfriars Publications) 13s. 6d.

This anthology successfully companions Fr Valentine's full-length portrait. It is a signally happy choice from an abundant treasury, truly representative of a man whose writings, like his life, were many-sided. The net is cast wide and includes some work otherwise difficult of access, such as the trumpet *Call to Contemplatives*, and the rare but masterly poems, especially *Non nisi Te Domine*.

ST THOMAS AND LAW by Vincent McNabb, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 2s.

Here we have Fr Vincent the scholastic, the born teacher and stimulating expounder. If we were asked what word or idea we should single out as indicating the mind of Aquinas, we should single out the word *Ordo* or *Order*. Student of Aristotle, Maimonides, and the Bible, and friend of St Raymond of Pennafort, St Thomas gave Law its true place under morals, and thus 'it was made clear that even the Aristotelian Politics were in their essence ethical'. From this armoury we draw the defence of the family, property, just economy and civic freedom.

THE RIGOVILLE MATCH by David Walker (Chapman and Hall) 10s. 6d.

A light-hearted story by the author of *Diamonds for Moscow*. *The Rigoville Match* requires no serious concentration, the narrative flows smoothly along while anglophile Count de Gourmay does his best to promote Anglo-French goodwill. For this purpose he takes a leading interest in a hockey match between the young ladies of his Norman village and a team from the British Embassy in Paris. The difficulties provided by the help of Mrs Lappiter, a wealthy American, plus the village officials, and the Count's opinion of the Church, represented by Father Leclerc, are eventually overcome. Between the beginning and the end, there is much to amuse in this slight but entertaining story.

THE BOY IN THE IVY by Linwood Sleigh (Faber and Faber) 10s. 6d.

Now that Flying Saucers seem to have come, if not to have come to stay, it is harder for the witch's Broomstick to find a public. Here is a tale which makes the attempt to bring them back into due esteem and gives evidence for the superiority in style and effect of the older form of transport. It is moreover well illustrated so as to drive home the point. The appeal is to children of all ages to rally to the defence of their birthright before it is too late.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LAST THINGS by Romano Guardini (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

NEITHER WILL I CONDEMN THEE by Franciscus Stratmann, O.P. (Blackfriars) 8s. 6d.

ROS MARIS by A. B. Ramsay (Alden and Blackwell, Eton College) 7s. 6d.

CHORAL RECITATION OF DIVINE OFFICE by Dom Alphege Shebbeare (Gregorian Institute of America).

THE MAKING OF A FRIAR (Blackfriars) 2s.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS, NOS XVII, XVIII (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.

NOTES ON PUNCTUATION, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY 1763-1846 AND 1846-1914 (Basil Blackwell) 1s. each.

THE OUR FATHER by R. H. J. Steuart, S.J. (Blackfriars) 2s.

FRANCIS THOMPSON AND OTHER ESSAYS by Vincent McNabb, O.P. (Blackfriars) 4s. 6d.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2 \$2.50. Vol XLIV \$2.25.

NATURE IN SHAKESPEARIAN TRAGEDY by Robert Speaight (Hollis and Carter) 15s.

FLYING BISHOP. FIFTY YEARS IN THE CANADIAN FAR NORTH by Mgr Gabriel Breynat, O.M.I. (Burns Oates) 21s.

THE SPOIL OF THE VIOLENT by Emmanuel Mounier trs. by Katherine Watson (The Harvill Press) 6s.

GIVING TO GOD by Dom Hubert van Zeller (Burns Oates).

MANNERS AT MASS. THE MOVEMENTS AND GESTURES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP by V.G.L. (Burns Oates).

RED LETTER FEASTS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS by P. Flynn (Burns Oates) 3s. 6d.

SURPRISING MYSTICS by Herbert Thurston ed. by J. H. Crehan, S.J. (Burns Oates).

SEEING THE FAITH. SOME SUGGESTIONS OF VISUAL AIDS FOR TEACHERS OF RELIGION ed. by F. O. Edwards, S.J. 21s.

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THE EDITOR wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:

*The Downside Review, The Oratory Parish Magazine, Pax, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, St Peter's Net, Les Cahiers de Saint André, The Venerable, The Douai Magazine, The Oscotian, The Wish Stream, The Ushaw Magazine.*

*The Lorettonian, The Barnardian, The Sedberghian, The Corbie, The Pocklingtonian, The Denstonian, The Wykehamist, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Red Book (Ladycross), The Avisford Record, The Penryn Review, The Prior Park Magazine, The Cantuarian, The Shirburnian, The Giggleswick Chronicle, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, St John's Gazette, The Novocastrian, The Georgian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Archer (Fyling Hall School), The Edmundian, The Cottonian, The Denstonian, The Peterie, The Raven, The Mire, The Ratcliffian, St Bede's Magazine, The Coathamian, The Beaumont Review, Newbridge College Annual, Kearsney College Chronicle.*



## OBITUARIES

FR DAVID PARKER

FATHER JAMES DAVID PARKER died at Mount Street Hospital, Preston, on 1st June in his 79th year, and was buried at Brownedge on the 52nd anniversary of his ordination. If he had lived until December he would have celebrated his diamond monastic jubilee. He was one of thirteen children born to his parents. His youngest brother is the Lord Bishop of Northampton. Two other brothers that also survive him are priests and monks and one of his deceased sisters became a Carmelite nun.

FR David as a boy of ten entered the School at Ampleforth in 1886 and was there for nine years. When a young man of twenty, he joined the Benedictine monastery at Erdington near Birmingham. This was really a German Foundation and the inevitable troubles that came with the First World War led to the transference of the English members of the community to English houses, and eventually the return of the Germans to their own country. Fr John Chapman (who later became Abbot) and Fr Bede Cann joined Downside, and Fr David and Fr Campbell went to Fort Augustus in 1913. For nearly a quarter of a century Fr David remained in Scotland. During the First World War he acted as a naval chaplain at various naval bases in the Highlands. Later he taught mechanics and drawing in the School. Fr David was an exemplary monk who delighted in the monastic life and never failed to be in his place in choir for the '*Opus Dei*'. He was both a simple man and a spiritual man and for these reasons was ever in demand as a Confessor in monastery, school, and later in parishes. The latter part of his life was spent working in parishes belonging to Ampleforth. After nearly a quarter of a century at Fort Augustus his Abbot, knowing his zeal for souls, in 1936 asked him to do parochial work. This talent was discovered early in his priestly life, for while a young priest in Birmingham he was given charge of a large, as they were then called, Poor Law Hospital. Although the institution was some distance from the Abbey, day after day he tramped there and back to attend his sick, seldom missing a daily visit and often making more than one, during the nine years that he had charge. He served as an assistant priest at Warrington and Leyland and then he was for three years in charge of the small parish of Aberford, where he did much to renovate and improve the property, and nine years at Barton-on-Humber. The latter had indeed but a small flock, less than a hundred all told, but Fr David was indefatigable in his service. Near there during the Second World War were various groups of military forces and for several years, though a man in the sixties, he said three Masses a Sunday, leaving his brother Edward, a delicate man, to say Mass in the church. They lived in great poverty. But the brothers' zeal and self-denial enabled them to liquidate a big debt.

A severe internal operation in 1947 left Fr David with a distressing and unusual nervous affliction. After a short spell as chaplain to Stanbrook Abbey he lived at Bamber Bridge. Unable to say a public Mass, he hardly ever failed to celebrate at a side altar privately. Nor was he able to preach but he still was able to visit and to hear confessions. It seemed as if God wanted him to continue this work as in the confessional his affliction was markedly less noticeable. One was filled with admiration for his courage and humility under this heavy cross and also for the great charity of his brethren at Brownedge who helped him with such cheerful devotion.

Perhaps someone, not knowing Fr David, might suspect that there was something fickle about a monk who twice changed his monastic home; from Erdington to Fort Augustus and from Fort Augustus to Ampleforth. But there is no truth in that suggestion; each time the change was made at the call of obedience. Fr David was a humble, obedient monk, a priest filled with zeal for souls. For himself he would have chosen to have passed his days in the monastery; the choir was always his joy; he had ample resources in himself to use his leisure, as he had a real talent for working with his hands at carpentry or mechanical contrivances. But his Superiors knew the other side of his character, his apostolic zeal and love of souls. He, Fr David, who valued obedience above all, accepted his Superiors' decisions. He will be remembered with gratitude by many in various places and positions and not least by his own Brethren. May he rest in peace.

### FR FRANCIS GELDART

Norman Geldart was born in 1903. His parents lived in one of those high church parishes of Leeds. When their pastor, later Canon Farrar, became a Catholic, they followed him into the Church. Norman went with them.

In January 1917 he was sent to Ampleforth where he spent nearly five years in the School. He made his mark, though not academically. This is not to say he was stupid. He was industrious and always had keen intellectual interests. It was in sport that he made a name for himself and in dramatics. He was captain of the Cricket XI and was in the 1st XV at rugby. But he was fundamentally an artist. As a pianist he was competent, as an actor—and especially as a humorous performer—he was remarkable. Even at fifty he still could do his 'turns', those very ones he used to do as a boy, and to the almost ecstatic amusement of all. His artistic character made him shy, nervous and highly strung, self-critical and unsure of himself. For all his being the professional clown he was exceptionally serious.

On leaving school in 1922 he joined the novitiate at Ampleforth where again for his companions he was the lighter side of monastic life but to himself strict and observant of rule. As a monk Br Francis went through the usual educational process, philosophy under Fr Raphael, three



years of Oxford—where he studied French—then back to Ampleforth for theology under Fr Dunstan and Fr Raphael. He was ordained priest at Mount St Mary's Church in Leeds in 1931 by Bishop Cowgill.

For some years he taught in the Upper School and later at Gilling. He was the first monk-scoutmaster at Ampleforth, and his dismay when he was appointed had to be seen to be believed. He was not born with a scout pole in his hand. Nevertheless he tried.

The strain of teaching proved too much for him. He suffered a minor breakdown. It was thought that he might never be fit to take a major responsibility. In 1934 he went on the mission and spent four years as curate at St Mary's Canton, Cardiff, a year at St Anne's, Liverpool, six at Workington, and then, by sheer determination having re-established his mental balance, he succeeded in being parish priest in the growing parish of St Oswald's, Padgate, near Warrington. He was there nearly nine years and must be looked upon as one of the founders of that church. He was a real success, showing himself zealous, prudent and tactful. He was approachable, considerate and understanding. He believed in the little virtues and practised them.

Fr Francis' death came unexpectedly. While visiting one of his parishioners he had a heart attack. The following day he was anointed and died. May he rest in peace.

#### FR BRUNO DAWSON

Father Bruno Dawson died on 18th August after a short illness. He was the youngest of three brothers, all of them monks of Ampleforth. Of his two sisters, one died a Carmelite, the other is Dame Benedicta of St Mary's Abbey, Colwich.

All his life he was held in affection and respect as few have been, so compelling was the combination of deep, simple piety and vivacious charm: even a troublesome stammer did not quench the ebullience of his gaiety though it disabled him for many public activities. His schoolboy prowess on the football field was legendary until Association yielded to Rugby. He received the Habit in September 1902, and did his theological studies in Rome. After a few years of teaching here he was sent to do parish work. He served in four parishes of Ampleforth: Dowlais for twelve years, Workington for fourteen, St Peter's, Liverpool, for thirteen, and finally Warwick Bridge for a little over three. His apostolic zeal was inexhaustible. He belonged to the select class of those who can run a Youth Club with success; but all ages were won to him by his evident innocence of soul and shy attractiveness.

His last years were troubled by the fear of being 'on the shelf' owing to increasing arthritis, but God spared him that trial: he died of the effects of a cerebral hæmorrhage after only a few days' illness, leaving a memory that will encourage and gladden all who knew him. May he rest in peace.

#### CHARLES MIDDLETON-STEWART

It was a profound shock to us to learn that Charles Middleton-Stewart had died on 13th June as a result of an accident near Eaton Hall O.C.T.U., Chester. A year had not passed since he had left us and in a few days he would have been commissioned into the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and was looking forward to going to the East.

Charles won a scholarship to Ampleforth from Wellbury where he had been Head Boy, and came to Saint Oswald's House. He was a boy of exceptional promise and he fulfilled all the hopes that were placed in him. He passed rapidly to the top of the School, being prominent in the annual list of prize winners and in his last year he won the Senior History Scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford. But besides this he had been awarded his 'rigger' and athletic colours and was secretary of School tennis. He was head of his House and Under-Officer in the Corps, commanding, in his last term, the parade held when Field Marshal Lord Alexander inspected the Contingent.

He was a boy of surprising maturity and wide interests ranging from music and art to philosophy and the study of the Chinese language. Many will remember his lecture on Leonardo da Vinci 'The penalties of greatness' which was published in the JOURNAL of October 1954: it had a perception which was remarkable for a boy of seventeen years.

So much for the factual record: of the boy himself one was struck always by his deep faith enriched especially during his last year by his study of Thomist philosophy. Yet his belief was no mere theoretical or intellectual concept for it was adorned by an unobtruding but vivid devotion and prayerfulness. He had an affectionate nature and to a strong sense of reverence for his father who had been killed during the last war he coupled a loving devotedness for his mother and sister, showing for them in particular but also for all his friends a thoughtfulness which was unexpected in one whose mind might well have been occupied in other things. For those who did not know him well, whether his seniors or his contemporaries, he might have appeared somewhat precocious. Yet nothing was farther from the truth, if by that term is meant any unpleasant superiority or the wish to set others to right. In fact although aware of his own brilliance his thoughts and judgements were controlled by a genuine humility. There was in him an amazing combination of the maturity of the adult mind and an unrestrained boyish enthusiasm for life and all forms of beauty. His interests in music and art were by no means only theoretical: for him, rightly, they must become living and so he learned to paint a good picture and to play the piano tolerably well.

There was a largely attended Requiem Mass and military service in St Werburg's Church, Chester, but he was buried in the small Catholic churchyard at Thropton. There he lies in view of his own home and surrounded by the people and hills of Northumberland that he so dearly loved. May Almighty God give comfort to his mother and sister and to him a *place of refreshment, light and peace.*



## NOTES

IN the course of his visitation of the Priors of Washington and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, this summer Fr Abbot paid a visit to St Louis, accompanied by Fr Prior, to meet the members of the Committee concerned with the new foundation and to inspect its site. Both at the Priors and in St Louis they received warm welcomes and were able to conduct many fruitful enquiries in connexion with the new foundation.

His Lordship Bishop Mathaboana of Leribe (Basutoland) stayed at Ampleforth during June and was here for Corpus Christi. He pontificated for the ceremonies of that day in the absence of Fr Abbot in the United States.

We offer our congratulations to Fr Wilfrid Wilson who celebrated his diamond jubilee in the habit this year, and to Fr Alexius Chamberlain, Fr Francis Primavesi, and Fr Illyd Williams who celebrated their golden jubilees.

On Sunday, 17th July, at an Ordination held in the Abbey Church by His Lordship Bishop Brunner, Br Justin Caldwell and Br Kieran Corcoran were raised to the diaconate and Br Leander Duffy, Br Geoffrey Lynch, Br Ian Petit and Br Gregory O'Brien to the sub-diaconate.

On 24th July Br Ian Petit was raised to the diaconate by His Lordship Bishop Brunner at an Ordination held in St Hilda's, Whitby.

On 20th September Br Oliver Ballinger, Br Miles Bellasis, Br Boniface Hunt, Br Anselm Cramer, Br Vincent Marron and Br David Macmillan made their simple profession. We offer our congratulations to all of these.

Five postulants were clothed for the Novitiate this year.

Fr Paulinus Massey has succeeded Fr Columba Cary-Elwes as Prior of Ampleforth, and Fr Basil Hume has become Housemaster of St Bede's House. Fr Damian Webb has succeeded Fr Luke Rigby in the charge of Kirbymoorside.

Fr Christopher Topping and Fr Joseph Carbery have left for work on the parishes, Fr Christopher to assist at Workington, Fr Joseph at Cockermouth. Fr Christopher has been at Gilling Castle since 1936 and has been in charge of Gilling village chapel since 1952. He will be much missed for his work in both places. Fr Nicholas Walford has crossed the valley to take his place on the staff at the Castle, and Fr Richard Frewen is now in charge of the village chapel. We offer all of these success in their new work.

Since our last issue there have been several changes in our parishes: Fr Laurence Bévenot is now in charge at Warwick Bridge, Fr Roger Lightbound at Harrington, Fr Cyprian Broomfield at St Oswald's, Warrington, and Fr Kenneth Brennan fills Fr Roger's place at St Mary's, Cardiff.

## THE HOVINGHAM FESTIVAL

EVERYTHING favoured the 1955 revival of the Hovingham Festival. Taking place at the height of one of the hottest summers in recent years, it received all the local encouragement and patronage essential for a small festival of this kind.

Once again the eighteenth century Riding School at Hovingham Hall became the principal auditorium. Here on Friday night, 29th July, the Festival opened with two rarely heard one-act Operas, *Pimpinone* by Telemann, and *Il Ballo delle Ingrate* by Monteverdi. The first was a frivolous piece involving only two characters—witty light music distinguished by great technical skill. The Monteverdi was a more serious work, and we heard much good singing especially from the fine bass voice of Mr John Ward. The ballet sequence, performed by a team of dancers assembled from local sources especially for the Festival, was a remarkable piece of production. It was indeed a great pleasure to be introduced to this work, so rarely performed, which contains some of Monteverdi's finest tragic music.

The Wigmore Ensemble and the Lemare Orchestra were responsible for the other events in the Riding School. The afternoon concert will be remembered chiefly for Pamela Bowden's performance of two groups of songs, the first by Stravinski and the second by Dom Austin Rennick, one of the principal organisers. Miss Bowden's interpretation of the Stravinski remained for many the most memorable moment in the Festival. Father Austin's Spanish songs were greeted with great enthusiasm. There was more music by local composers. We heard James Brown's interesting and strongly rhythmic work for the unusual combination of viola and clarinet, and also a song by Margaret Read subtly scored for wind, strings and harp. Throughout the playing of the Wigmore Ensemble was in keeping with the great reputation they have justly earned for themselves. The closing concert of the Festival brought the first performance of a new work by Kenneth Leighton for two pianos and orchestra. Though perhaps a little reminiscent of Cheltenham, the composition showed vitality and a mastery of form. In the works by Bach and Martin the over-resonance of the Riding School was responsible for some lack of balance between the solo harpsichord and orchestra. After some delightfully bad Shostakovitch, Margaret Read led the orchestra, considerably increased



for the occasion, in her own composition ('Homage to our President and Farewell to our Guests'), scored for a large number of unorthodox instruments including a motor horn.

In the newly decorated ballroom, Vere Pilkington and Margaret Horton-Fawkes gave a Morning Recital of songs and Harpsichord music. Miss Horton-Fawkes sang the seventeenth century Italian Arias and Dom Laurence Bévenot's *Invocacio ad Mariam*, first heard here in 1952, with great feeling backed by excellent technique. Mr Pilkington, too heavy on the Hovingham Harpsichord, was at his best in his demonstration of the tiny toned clavichord.

This year the Festival moved further afield, and a Tudor Music Party in costume was staged in the Great Chamber of Gilling Castle. Here a capacity audience heard a wide variety of music, from boisterous Organum, to the strange and beautiful notes of the counter-tenor and the soft aching tones of the lute, sung and played by Alfred Deller and Desmond Dupré. This excellent innovation was one of most successful items in the week-end music.

We enjoyed that perfect weather which increases so greatly the attraction of a small Country House Festival of this kind. Just the right degree of informality prevailed, and the atmosphere was one of leisure and relaxation. During the intervals, or between the concerts, the audience strolled on the great lawns in front of Hovingham Hall, and in the evening watched the sun setting against a cloudless sky behind the wooded hills that surround the Hall. Everyone who enjoyed the Festival owes a great debt to Sir William Worsley by whose generosity it was made possible.

P.M.L.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Fr David Parker (1886), who died on 1st June; C. J. Middleton-Stewart (1954), killed in a car accident on 13th June; Fr Francis Geldart (1922), who died on 15th June; H. D. M. Wright (1909), on 27th July; Fr Bruno Dawson (1902), on 18th August; and Fr Basil Mawson (1897), on 3rd September.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :

Declan Ruddin to Clare Cavendish at St Charles' Church, Grange-over-Sands, on 5th May.

Thomas Aydon Bates to Lizanne Musgrave at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 1st June.

Richard Neville Hadcock to Mary Stella Hayes at the Abbey Church, Woolhampton, on 4th June.

Pieter J. J. Ridder de van der Schueren to Miebeth de Quay at the Cathedral Basilica of St Jan, 'sHertogenbosch, on 11th June.

Wilfried Jurgens to Hedi Mommersteeg at the Church of St Jan, Vlijmen, on 18th June.

Peter Douglas Fanshawe to Clemency Mary Marcia Elwes in the private chapel of Elsham Hall, Brigg, on 18th June.

Robert Joseph Murphy to Stella Cecile Buie at the Church of the Holy Cross, Jamaica, B.W.I., on 18th June.

Peter McBarnet to Ann Lingard Guthrie at St James', Spanish Place, on 25th June.

Hubert Pierlot to Jakoba de Hahn at the Church of St James, Vernon, British Colombia, on 28th June.

David Ford Tate to Pauline Roach at St Robert's Church, Harrogate, on 2nd July.

Lieut Patrick Brent Grotrian, R.N., to Mary Macmillan at Ampleforth Abbey, on 2nd July.

Lieut Michael Weld, R.N., to Helen Mead at the Church of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs and St Michael, Dorchester, on 2nd July.

Jeremy Gervase Geoffrey Elwes to Clare Mary Beveridge in the private chapel of Elsham Hall, Brigg, on 9th July.

Philip Hanbury Barry to Gillian Mary Ashton at St Mary's, Fleetwood, on 9th July.

Peter Christopher Caldwell to Phoebe-Ann Hill at St Patrick's Church, Soho Square, London, on 20th July.

Hilary Gosling to Diana de Rin at the Church of Holy Rood, Watford, on 26th July.

Peter Unwin to Monica Mary Steven at St Aloysius Church, Oxford, on 6th August.



Andrew William Arthur Byrne to Margaret Celia Swann at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Minehead, on 27th August.

Hadrian Vincenti, Royal Malta Artillery, to Elizabeth Debono at the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Fatima, Guardamangia, on 8th September.

John Lochrane to Rosemary Buxton at St Paul's Catholic Church, Hayward's Heath, on 10th September.

Patrick D'Arcy to Suzanne Vabre at the Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, on 17th September.

Captain Nicholas Dillon Smyth, Medical Corps, Army of the United States, to Elizabeth Staveley at the Church of Saint Ignatius Loyola, New York, on 24th September.

Captain Gerard Maurice Salvin, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, to Rosemary Prudence Richmond Green at Ampleforth Abbey on 24th September.

AND to the following on their engagement :

Colin McDonald to Elizabeth Lea.

Guy David Neely to Anne Teresa Cave.

David Anne to Nicola Gamble.

Aribert von Vollmar auf Weltheim to Mrs Victoria Beeton.

Francis John Riddell to Barbara Mary Edser.

Francis Hubert Bullock to Helen Ratcliffe.

Michael Pearson to Maria del Carmen Sanfeliu Sanz.

Noel Arthur Sayers to Elizabeth Woolley Smith.

Donald Coynach Grant to Lucy Eileen Petty.

Frederick Charles Hilton Wadsworth to Janice Margaret Carol Turner.

Lieut-Col A. A. J. Danvers to Louise Maus.

Edward Emile Tomkins to Gillian Benson.

Capt. G. R. S. Plowden, The Royal Scots Greys, to Sally Maconochie.

Flight-Lieut S. H. R. L. D'Arcy, R.A.F., to Isabelle de Montbron.

ADRIAN SMITH (1948), was ordained priest as a White Father at Monteviot House, Jedburgh, on 26th May.

JOHN HARRIS (1948), was ordained Priest at Northampton for the Northamptonshire Diocese on 5th June.

A. ROOKE-LEY (1954), has entered the seminary at St Edmund's, Ware, to study for the Priesthood.

LIEUT-COL T. M. AHERN, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., has been promoted Colonel.

CAPT. C. H. C. PICKTHALL (1944), of No. 656 Squadron, R.A.F., has been awarded the D.F.C. for anti-terrorist air operations in Malaya.

M. J. M. BROPHY (1953), passed out of Dartmouth in Class I, and was awarded the Queen's Telescope and the Harold Tennyson Memorial Prize.

K. SELLARS (1953), passed out of Sandhurst on 28th July.

E. E. TOMKINS (1934) is Counsellor (Information) in the Embassy in Paris, and R. H. G. Edmonds (1938), First Secretary in the Embassy in Rome.

P. C. CALDWELL (1944), has been awarded a Junior Beit Memorial Fellowship for medical research, of value £800 a year, to investigate 'the mechanism of muscular contraction in crustacea' at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Plymouth. At the International Congress of Biochemists held in Brussels in July he read a paper on 'The intracellular pH of large muscle and nerve fibres.

E. O. G. TURVILLE-PETRE (1926), Vigfusson Reader in Ancient Icelandic Literature and Antiquities, Oxford, has been awarded a Leverhulme Research Grant for work on Icelandic literature of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

B. D. DEE (1924), who has recently retired from the Sudan Civil Service, has been elected Bursar and Official Fellow of Exeter College.

T. J. SMILEY (1948), has been elected to a Research Fellowship in Mathematics at Clare College, Cambridge.

J. I. B. E. ROSS (1949), has been called to the Bar.

J. E. HUME (1946), has qualified M.B., B.S., at Durham University.

OXFORD. A. E. Firth and M. D. Donelan obtained First Classes in Modern History. The following were also successful in Final Honours Schools : G. Mocatta, T. K. Schrecker, P. A. Wilcox (Mod. Hist.); D. J. de Lavisson, R. N. O. Kingsbury (Mod. Langs); B. A. Martelli, Hon. T. F. D. Pakenham, M. Girouard, D. Augustine Measures (Lit. Hum.); D. Simon Trafford (P.P.E.); J. C. O'Sullivan (Animal Physiology); J. E. A. Havard (Nat. Sci. Chem. II).

CAMBRIDGE. M. H. McAndrew was a Wrangler in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos, and was elected to a Senior Scholarship. Others successful in the Tripos examinations were : P. D. Blackledge (Med. and Mod. Langs); P. Strode, J. A. Cowell, J. S. Elliman (History); J. D. Fennell, J. M. Hartigan, A. C. Hugh Smith (Law); C. J. Carr, J. M. Stephenson (Nat. Sci.); T. P. Fattorini, A. R. de Larrinaga (Mech. Sci.).



FOR over three years D. T. Peers (1942) has been working at Ealing Studios, and is a Unit Production Manager.

IN the Catholic Artists' Exhibition held in London during August, John Bunting (1944), showed several sculptures, and Patrick Reyntiens (1943), a stained glass window.

J. A. B. SKINNER (1940), is working with the Photographic Survey Corporation in Toronto.

D. W. McCaffrey (1946), has been elected to the Central Council of the Irish Engineers Association.

SEVERAL books by Old Boys have appeared recently. Linwood Sleight's *The Boy in the Ivy* is for children of about 11 to 15 years old. We may note here his booklet written for the restoration of St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, for which a reprint was soon called. Professor Michael Fogarty's *Economic Control* should be useful for those reading P.P.E. at the University. René Hague has translated John de Joinville's *Life of Saint Louis* for the series 'Makers of Christendom'. Normandy and the near-diplomatic world in Paris provide the setting of David E. Walker's light and amusing novel *The Rigoville Match*. We have only recently noticed that H. A. V. Bulleid's *Special Effects in Cinematography* was published at the end of last year.

#### AMPLEFORDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

On Saturday, 2nd July 1955, a party of eleven Old Amplefordians met for dinner as the guests of W. H. Martin, Esq., in the Muthaiga Country Club, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the formation of a sub-society or club of Old Amplefordians, in view of the fact that there are known to be at least thirty in East Africa. A very excellent dinner was followed by a meeting at which it was emphatically decided that there should be such a society, and that the blessings of Ampleforth would subsequently be humbly requested. In addition to the normal functions of such a Society, it was agreed that a Priest from the local diocese should be invited to supplement the prayers of those who offered them for the Ampleforth Society, with an East African offering. This, it was generally agreed, was essential for what the meeting thought was the first actual Overseas Branch (excluding the U.S.A.), of an Amplefordian Society.

It was also agreed that a Benedictine should be invited, at a later date, to visit the Society when in Africa, or that, when the Society flourished, a fund should be raised to enable a special visit to be made.

It was noted that a number of Amplefordians made short visits to East Africa, and that such a branch, when notified, could assist the visitor en route to feel more at home in Africa and meet other Old Amplefordians.

The following were present at the dinner :

W. H. Martin, Esq., Col A. A. J. Danvers, Major M. F. Sedgwick, Capt. P. C. Mocatta, B. H. Harding, Esq., Sir H. Grattan-Bellew, E. T. C. Powell Heath, Esq., C. Forbes, Esq., C. J. Yonge, Esq., 2nd Lieut J. K. Symington, P. F. Ryan, Esq.

Apologies were received from J. B. Riley, Esq., Capt. S. Cave and J. P. Ryan, Esq.

A Committee was elected as follows: Col A. A. J. Danvers (*President*), Mr T. Powell Heath (*Treasurer*), Mr P. F. Ryan (*Secretary*).

#### AMPLEFORTH BALL

There will again this year be a Downside-Ascot-Ampleforth Ball on Monday, 19th December, at the Dorchester Hotel, and full particulars will be sent to all members of the Ampleforth Society later.

#### AMPLEFORTH DINNER

Details of arrangements will be sent as usual to all members of the Ampleforth Society early in December. In the meantime we are pleased to print a letter we have received from the London Committee :—

Over the last few years the numbers of Old Boys at the Ampleforth Dinner in London have steadily decreased and at the 1955 Dinner, held last January, less than ninety people attended.

It is thought that this decline has been brought about by two reasons, the first being the high cost of the dinner and the drinks, and the second being the reluctance of many Old Boys to come when they thought it unlikely that they would meet any of their friends.

In order to lower the cost, the Committee of the London Area of the Society has explored the possibility of holding the 1956 Dinner at the Naval and Military Club in Piccadilly and this has been arranged through the good offices of Mr A. F. M. Wright. A room which can accommodate 230 people has been booked for Saturday, 7th January 1956, and the prices for both dinner and drinks will be substantially below those at the London hotels. We confidently hope this change will result in a high attendance and we ask that Old Boys who normally do attend the Dinner should encourage their friends to come.

If we can double the numbers in 1956, thereby making the Ampleforth Dinner more of an occasion, then we can reasonably expect that the attendance should improve in subsequent years as the number of Old Boys increases.

(Signed) For the Ampleforth Society—London Area Committee,  
P. COMYNS.



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	A. J. A. Green
School Monitors	P. M. Vincent, P. F. V. Howard, J. M. Morton, J. I. Daniel, S. Foley, J. P. P. Nason, J. R. H. Prioleau, S. L. Sellars, D. H. J. Shipsey, A. H. A. Krasinski, C. T. Allmand, F. D. P. Halliday, H. J. R. Beveridge, N. Whiting, T. J. Perry, N. C. Petrie, C. K. Connolly			
Captain of Cricket	...	...	...	F. D. P. Halliday
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	P. M. M. Wright
Captain of Tennis	...	...	...	H. B. de Fonblanque
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	A. G. Nevill
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	A. Whitfield
Librarians	J. I. Daniel, A. G. Gibson, M. C. P. Dunworth, C. D. P. Cochrane, T. B. Read, H. J. S. Young, J. F. A. Young, C. J. R. Pickles, J. A. G. Halliday			

THE following have left the Staff this year: Mr C. P. W. Hayward, to become Senior French Master at Beaumont; Mr J. M. Richards, to study at the Seminary of S. Sulpice, Paris; and Mr R. A. Noel, to study at the Beda College, Rome. We offer them best wishes in their new work.

MR W. P. McKECHNIE, M.A., has joined the Classics Staff, Mr G. N. M. Peugniez, M.A., Mr K. F. Mallinder, B.A., and Mr J. Brosche, B.A., have joined the Modern Languages Staff, and Mr P. J. E. Sheahan, M.A., whom we welcome back to Ampleforth (he left the School in 1949), has joined the English Staff.

WE offer congratulations to Mr and Mrs G. T. Heath on the birth of their first daughter and to Mr and Mrs E. A. Haughton on the birth of twin sons.

THE following left the School in July:

C. T. Allmand, E. P. Arning, R. L. Ashton, P. J. G. Atherton, T. M. Barker, A. W. Bean, E. D. J. Beatty, H. J. R. Beveridge, R. P. Bianchi, P. J. Boyle, E. P. J. Chibber, D. M. Collins, C. K. Connolly, M. J. Coyle, M. J. Crossley, J. L. Cutbill, A. T. M. David, B. P. Dewe Mathews, R. Dietrich, A. M. T. Eastwood, P. R. Evans, H. G. Ferro, S. Foley, J. S. E. Fordyce, J. Gorayski, A. J. A. Green, N. R. Grey, C. D. Guiver, J. J. Harvey, T. P. Hodgson,

P. F. V. Howard, B. P. Keogh, H. R. Kerr Smiley, C. P. King, S. J. J. E. King, A. H. A. Krasinski, M. C. Langford, P. M. Lewis, P. G. Lowsley-Williams, B. J. Mahon, J. A. Marlin, R. R. A. Marlin, M. L. Marron, J. W. Marshall, F. E. McAvooy, T. D. Molony, J. D. Morris, J. M. Morton, D. L. Nairac, A. G. Nevill, G. B. O'Donovan, V. O'Sullivan, P. G. B. Peart, N. C. Petrie, R. Preston, J. R. H. Prioleau, B. L. à B. Robinson, H. F. K. Salter, M. P. Scanlan, R. A. Schulte, S. L. Sellars, D. H. J. Shipsey, J. H. Sullivan, N. D. Symington, C. S. Tugendhat, P. M. Vincent, R. J. W. Waplington, N. Whiting, M. J. Wright, J. M. Yearsley, R. A. S. Zoltowski.

THE following boys entered the School in September:

M. D. Ahern, D. O. Ainscough, O. R. Backhouse, R. G. Batho, Lord Binning, J. N. R. Bishop, H. J. J. Bowen, J. J. E. Brennan, E. S. F. H. Brewster, D. F. P. Burns, P. C. Cafferkey, H. C. Castelli, R. A. Chamberlain, P. N. de R. Channer, P. M. L. Clayden, R. E. H. Coghlan, B. M. Cole, P. B. Conroy, A. J. Cornford, C. B. Crabbe, H. Crawford, R. W. Cuthbertson, R. M. J. Dammann, R. W. G. Defoe, C. I. de Fresnes, W. E. H. de Jouffroy D'Abbans, J. P. Dowson, P. R. Feilding, P. N. Fell, M. D. Ferriss, A. T. Festing, J. R. B. Fitzgerald, J. A. R. Forbes, T. R. Gallagher, J. E. T. Gilbert, J. R. Granger, R. J. Grant, O. S. Harforth, J. C. H. Heddy, J. Hickman, J. M. I. Iveson, T. J. H. Jackson, A. G. Kassapian, P. C. King, C. J. Kelly, M. A. Kennedy, M. J. Krier, T. Kuklinski, J. T. Lyons, J. D. MacDonald, J. L. MacKernan, G. C. Madden Simpson, P. W. Martin, A. J. Masterton-Smith, M. R. Mather, A. Medicott, S. M. Moor, P. J. Moore, J. Morris, C. A. Mowbray, R. P. Murphy, P. M. V. Nares, C. C. Nicholson, S. M. B. O'Connell, E. A. H. Pearse, R. D. O. Petre, A. R. Rawsthorne, A. J. W. L. Richards, D. O. Richards, M. E. Rimmer, P. J. Robinson, C. M. M. Ryan, J. St G. Ryan, C. A. B. Sanders, A. J. E. Scholefield, H. J. Scrope, J. A. G. Slater, P. R. Slessor, A. N. Stanton, A. H. Stirling, G. W. Stitt, D. O. Thunder, N. L. Waddington, C. A. G. Watson, C. N. White, J. H. Whitworth, M. L. M. Wright.

WE offer congratulations to the following who have won State Scholarships:

N. P. J. Fellowes, A. Whitfield, C. I. McGonigal (Classics).  
M. Dougal, J. P. Nason, J. C. Tylor (History).  
J. L. Cutbill (Mathematics).  
V. A. J. Maller, D. L. Nairac (Natural Science).

And to P. G. B. Peart, who has been awarded a Keasby Bursary at Trinity College, Cambridge, and R. R. A. Marlin who has won a Scholarship in Natural Science at Princeton University, U.S.A.



IN the General Certificate of Education Examination held in July the following won distinctions:

Group I.—C. D. Cochrane (Ancient History), J. I. Daniel (Latin, Greek and Ancient History), N. P. J. Fellowes (Ancient History), A. F. Green (Ancient History), J. P. P. Nason (Ancient History) and A. Whitfield (Latin and Ancient History).

Group II. F. W. G. Cazalet (Latin), F. C. F. Delouche (French), M. G. Dougal (History), P. A. B. Llewellyn (History), P. J. J. Smyth (History), B. C. Sweeny (French), and J. C. Tylor (History).

Groups III and IV.—J. L. Cutbill (Mathematics and Physics).

Group IV.—P. R. Evans (Mathematics and Physics), A. H. A. Krasinski (Chemistry), V. A. J. Maller (Physics and Chemistry) and D. L. Nairac (Chemistry and Biology).

A full list of successful candidates will appear in the next number of the JOURNAL.



THE altar in the Chapel of St Thomas' House has recently been improved by the installation of the reredos of which we print a picture. This reredos was designed by Miss Corinne Wilson and made by three members of the House, N. Johnson-Ferguson, D. Dillon and D. Halliday.

The altar itself, formerly used for a number of years in St Cuthbert's Chapel, came originally from Lancashire and is reputed to have been used in penal times by Blessed Edmund Arrowsmith, s.j., the seventeenth century martyr.<sup>1</sup>



THE carpentry shop has recently been extended by building southward from the west end of the original shop, which necessitated raising the roof of part of it and resulted in a great improvement to the whole. This extension, the second since the war, indicates not only that the School has grown, but also that an increasing number of boys find pleasure in making things for themselves. This increase has taken place since the war when the difficulty of obtaining materials and tools brought the Junior House carpentry to a standstill and reduced those from the Upper School taking it to something less than twenty. At present some fifty boys take carpentry in the Junior House and seventy in the Upper School. When the new extension is in full use the number will probably rise to a hundred though even this will not take in all on the waiting list.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Dom Bede Camm, *Forgotten Shrines*, p. 198.





THE LIBRARIAN wishes to thank several recent benefactors, amongst whom once again are Mr Charles Edwards and Mr Rimington. Fr Caraman has presented to the Library a copy of his translation of the *Autobiography of the Elizabethan Jesuit, William Weston*. Dr Paz-Garay, of Lima, has very kindly given us seven volumes, chiefly on the history and geography of Peru, and Dr Hall a set of Chapman's Homer. Books have also been presented, as parting gifts, by J. D. Morris, N. Whiting and M. O'Connell.



IN September there arrived at Ampleforth a number of pictures sent to us by Lord Deramore from Heslington Hall on long loan. These have now been hung in various parts of the School. The pictures of the greatest historical interest have been placed in the School Library and do much to increase the dignity of the room. They include a contemporary portrait of Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherò or a follower, and its companion portrait of the Earl of Leicester; a Cornelius Janssen of Prince Henry, son of James I; and portraits of Charles I, Charles II, James II, their sister the Duchess of Orleans, Queen Catherine of Braganza, and the young Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne. In the Study hang a fine pair, George III and his wife Queen Charlotte, by Alan Ramsay. This is to mention but a few of the pictures, and it would be out of place here to mention them all. Our gratitude to Lord Deramore must be put on record, and his pictures will be both appreciated and cared for at Ampleforth.



THE CURATOR would like to thank Fr Vincent Wace for his gifts to, and work in, the Numismatic Section of the Museum.



#### AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

The Club was exceptionally busy last term. Outings are the usual activity of the Summer Term as a rule and indeed we did have a most enjoyable outing; to the Yorkshire Poultry Packers, and to the farm of Mr L. Barker, both of whom we thank for their kindness. The members who went on this outing also enjoyed a very good lunch at the Golden Fleece.

The main activity of the Club was the rearing of twenty-five day-old chicks and selling them as twelve-week-old table-birds. This was great fun and those members of the Club who helped to look after them derived much pleasure. We bought the chicks as day-olds from Spinks of Easingwold and reared them on B.O.C.M. growers' meal. We lost one bird through paralysis but we had been given one extra and so we still had our full twenty-five when we sold them at the end of term to the Yorkshire Poultry Packers. We all learnt a lot and feel



confident that, as a result of this term's success, we will be able to undertake something else next year.

We must thank Mr Farndale for giving us his invaluable help and advice and for lending us the brooder. We also thank the Procurator for the loan of the hut.

T.J.P.

#### THE MODEL AERO CLUB

This term began with the resolution on the part of most of the members to try to contribute something towards the Exhibition. Strangely enough in most cases this resolution was realized. The Exhibition took place and it attracted a fair number of the visiting parents.

The most eye-appealing exhibit was undoubtedly J. Muir's 'Snow White'. Built from A.P.S. Plans, this model had a first class finish and its excellence was remarked upon by many.

The younger Muir had two exhibits; the Mercury 'Marauder' and the Veron 'Vortex'. Both these were gliders built to the International A.-2 Specification.

C. Balme exhibited his Junior 60 and carried out many successful demonstration flights.

J. Blake was unable to fly his Veron Cardinal, so the Secretary took over. It was a pity that whenever there were any spectators around, the engine refused to start. Otherwise the model flew well.

The weather during the Exhibition was excellent for flying, and the Secretary took advantage of this by breaking three records in one flight, but at the cost of the model and engine. This model, a rushed job, with sported wings taken from an unfinished Wakefield rubber powered model, was powered by an Allbon Dart (0.5 c.c.) and it turned in the remarkable time of twenty-seven minutes before being lost overhead in the village. The motor run was only twenty seconds, which shows how strong thermals can be on a hot day.

Towards the end of the term Batten succeeded in getting his Southerner Mite to fly; spiral dives and other violent manoeuvres did not seem to affect it in the slightest.

This year we have had several film shows, and we are very grateful to Brother Aelred for letting us use his projector, and also to the projectionists for the work they have put in to make the shows a success. We thank Fr Oswald for giving us the use of the Science Labs and Fr Leonard for the Geography Room.

The officials elected this year were: *Secretary*: R. Zoltowski. *Treasurer*: J. Muir. *3rd Member of the Committee*: R. Twomey.

R. A. ZOLTOWSKI.

## MUSIC

### THE ORDINATION CONCERT

17TH JULY

Fanfare and Chorale arranged for Brass WIND ENSEMBLE	<i>Bach</i>
Piano Solo : Impromptu in A Flat J. T. S. R. KING	<i>Schubert</i>
Flute Solo : Andante from Concerto No. 2 C. F. H. MORLAND and MR DOWLING	<i>Mozart</i>
Violin Solo : Larghetto from Sonata in D Moto Perpetuo N. S. JOHNSON-FERGUSON and R. D. O'DRISCOLL	<i>Handel</i> <i>Bohm</i>
Piano Solo : Air and Variations S. J. J. E. KING	<i>Beethoven</i>
Oboe Solo : Larghetto from Sonata in G Minor A. T. DAVID and R. D. O'DRISCOLL	<i>Handel</i>
Trio for Clarinet Viola and Piano : Minuet P. R. M. BALME, P. R. EVANS and C. N. A. BALME	<i>Mozart</i>
Trumpet Voluntary arranged for Brass WIND ENSEMBLE	<i>Purcell</i>
Flute Solo : Adagio from Concerto No. 1 R. WHITFIELD and MR DOWLING	<i>Mozart</i>
Piano Solo : Rhapsody in G Minor I. ZALUSKI	<i>Brahms</i>
Viola Solo : Larghetto and Allegro Scherzando from Concerto arr. Barbirolli P. R. EVANS and R. D. O'DRISCOLL	<i>Handel</i>
Trumpet Solo : Andante from Trumpet Concerto J. MACMILLAN and MR DOWLING	<i>Haydn</i>
Piano Solo : Impromptu in E Flat P. G. ATHERTON	<i>Schubert</i>
Polonaise in A, arranged for Wind WIND ENSEMBLE	<i>Chopin</i>



## THE EXHIBITION

WE celebrated Exhibition in its usual post-war form on 27th—29th May with fine but, except for the Garden Party, cool weather. A good number of guests came and many of them attended the entertainments which included exhibitions of art, hand-writing and books, the cricket match and a P.T. Display.

Fr Abbot, speaking after the Headmaster at the Prize Giving, referred to the forthcoming Ampleforth foundation in the United States, which, he said, he was confident might be undertaken without detriment to the work of the Community in this country.

Earlier the Headmaster had given a report on the School for the current year, in which he recalled the difficulties created by the severe epidemics of the winter terms, and warned parents of the possible effect of these in the results of the year's work. He referred also to the success of several Old Boys in gaining entry into the Civil Service.

Before concluding he mentioned with favour the Combined Cadet Force or Corps (as we still call it), and complimented Fr Peter Utley on the valuable contribution which, as run under his command and according to his methods, it was making to the life of the School.

The following received prizes :

### UPPER IV

Latin . . .	J. R. M. Wayman	Geography . . .	A. E. Butcher
Greek . . .	J. R. M. Wayman	Mathematics . . .	J. R. Wayman
French . . .	J. D. M. Sayers	Physics . . .	J. K. Horridge
English . . .	J. M. Vanheems	Chemistry . . .	F. J. Madden
History . . .	B. A. J. Radcliffe	Biology . . .	M. R. Leigh

### MIDDLE IV

Latin . . .	P. B. G. Czajkowski	English . . .	E. J. Ifield
French . . .	P. B. G. Czajkowski	Mathematics . . .	W. R. Prentice

### FOURTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

T. D. Ely	P. J. Davey
T. S. McCann	P. F. McSwiney
A. E. W. H. Butcher	

### UPPER V

Latin . . .	N. F. M. Oxley	Elem. Maths . . .	W. J. C. Scrope
French . . .	R. J. K. Salter	Add. Maths . . .	N. C. Meyer
English . . .	J. F. Fawcett	Physics . . .	M. A. Meyer
History . . .	P. R. Bland	Chemistry . . .	M. A. Meyer
Geography . . .	P. R. Bland	Biology . . .	C. Bereng
		Gen. Science . . .	C. R. W. Richards

### UPPER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

R. A. Zoltowski  
J. H. O. Bridgeman  
A. R. Fitzherbert

### MIDDLE AND LOWER V

Latin . . .	C. C. Burn	Geography . . .	J. A. Craven
Greek . . .	J. Macmillan	Elem. Maths . . .	L. Hrabkiewicz
French . . .	J. M. M. Spencer	Add. Maths . . .	J. M. Hunter
Spanish . . .	C. R. Cary-Elwes	Physics . . .	J. M. Hunter
English . . .	P. C. Ryan	Chemistry . . .	J. M. Hunter
History . . .	C. G. Stobart	Gen. Science . . .	W. H. Considine

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

S. Sarmiento	C. A. Rimmer
D. M. Barber	J. A. Craven

### LOWER REMOVE

1st Form Prize . . .	K. P. M. Dowson
2nd Form Prize . . .	A. M. Lawson

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—M. G. L. Staepoole

### SIXTH FORM

#### GROUP I

Scholarship Set . . .	E. P. Arning
Latin—3rd Year . . .	A. Whitfield
Latin—2nd Year . . .	N. P. J. Fellowes
Latin—1st Year . . .	J. A. G. Halliday
Greek—3rd Year . . .	J. I. Daniel
Greek—2nd Year . . .	D. A. Poole
Greek—1st year . . .	J. A. G. Halliday
History—2nd and 3rd Year . . .	N. P. J. Fellowes
History—1st Year . . .	Sir J. Backhouse

#### GROUP II

Latin . . .	J. C. Tylor
French—3rd Year . . .	C. T. Allmand
French—2nd Year . . .	F. C. D. Delouche
French—1st Year . . .	B. C. Sweeny
Spanish Scholarship Set . . .	Not awarded
Spanish—2nd year . . .	F. C. D. Delouche
Spanish—1st Year . . .	B. C. Sweeny
<i>Proxime accessit</i> . . .	M. Rinvoluceri
History Scholarship Set . . .	Not awarded
History—2nd Year . . .	J. C. Tylor
History—1st Year . . .	R. P. Kelly
Geography—2nd Year . . .	R. L. Ashton
Geography—2nd Year . . .	T. B. Read



## GROUP III

Mathematics—4th Year	J. L. Cutbill
Mathematics—3rd Year	Not awarded
Mathematics—2nd Year	D. H. Noton
Mathematics—1st Year	P. L. Havard

## GROUP IV

Physics Scholarship Set	H. J. R. Beveridge C. K. Connolly P. R. Evans
Physics—2nd Year	N. R. Grey
Physics—1st Year	D. H. Noton
Chemistry—2nd Year	N. R. Grey
Chemistry—1st Year	D. H. Noton
Biology—2nd Year	D. L. Nairac
Biology—1st Year	M. D. O'Brien
Mathematics—2nd Year	N. R. Grey
Mathematics—1st Year	H. F. K. Salter

## ALTERNATIVE ORDINARY SUBJECTS

E.P.E.	P. A. B. Llewellyn
Services Set	D. G. Morgan-Jones
Mathematics	Not awarded

## SIXTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

E. P. Arning	P. A. B. Llewellyn	J. W. Marshall
H. J. Beveridge	R. R. A. Marlin	C. D. P. Cochrane
H. R. Kerr Smiley	H. O. Hugh Smith	R. H. Bellville
H. B. de Fonblanque	N. R. Grey	C. F. H. Morland

## SPECIAL PRIZES

## MUSIC

Piano—Senior	I. Zaluski
Piano—Junior	C. N. A. Balme
Violin	N. S. Johnson-Ferguson
Viola	P. R. Evans
Choir	Not awarded
Orchestra	R. Whitfield
Turner Theory	E. P. Arning

## ART

1st Prize	D. M. Collins
2nd Prize	H. D. Lumsden
Improvement	A. T. M. David

QUIRKE DEBATING PRIZE	R. M. Pakenham	} <i>Ex</i> <i>aequo</i>
JUNIOR DEBATING PRIZE	T. C. G. Glover	
HEADMASTER'S CLASSICAL PRIZE	C. I. McGonigal	
	N. P. J. Fellowes	
THEOLOGICAL ESSAY	E. P. Arning	

## HEADMASTER'S LITERARY PRIZE

Sixth Form	H. J. R. Beveridge
Fifth Form	S. Sarmiento
Fourth Form	P. P. Read
POETRY PRIZE	C. D. P. Cochrane
NIHILL ESSAY	J. H. O. Bridgeman
GOODMAN CHEMISTRY	R. R. A. Marlin
HAMNETT ESSAY	C. T. Allmand
WHITTLE ESSAY	R. P. Kelly
MILBURN MATHEMATICAL	
Senior	J. M. M. Spencer
Junior	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	
Sixth Form	J. I. Daniel
Fifth Form	J. S. E. Fordyce
Fourth Form	E. J. ffield

## HANDWRITING PRIZES

Senior	N. C. Petrie
Junior	S. Dyer

## THE BOOK EXHIBITION

After last year's very successful exhibition to illustrate the emergence and subsequent history of printing, it was decided to mount this year a similar exhibition of book illustration. This was done under the general direction of E. P. Arning, with many able assistants. This scheme had among other merits, that of displaying a slightly different selection of the Library's rich store of treasures; to visit this display was not simply to renew old, albeit welcome, acquaintances, but in many cases to break quite new ground. There were the erudite notes, neatly phrased and elegantly written, giving with restraint and economy the relevant information, and there was the chronological lay-out as before. There was much here to satisfy both those who came simply to gaze, and those who came to study more closely, books appealing to the passing glance and those that revealed their beauty or interest only to a leisurely contemplation. One may sympathize with the gazers, for illustration is a more complicated matter than printing and the differences and distinctions between the various processes are perceptible only after diligence and application. However that may be, there was much here for all degrees of knowledge and the organizers are to be congratulated on a selection which was at once discerning and catholic.



## THE CONCERT

## GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

- |    |  |                         |
|----|--|-------------------------|
| 1  | Overture : Il Seraglio . . . . .                                       | <i>Mozart</i>           |
|    | ORCHESTRA  |                         |
| 2. | Piano Solos : La fille aux cheveux de lin . . . . .                    | <i>Debussy</i>          |
|    | Golliwog's Cake Walk   |                         |
|    | P. V. HOWARD   |                         |
|    | Study in C Minor . . . . .   | <i>Chopin</i>           |
|    | I. ZALUSKI   |                         |
| 3  | Double Concerto : 2nd movement arranged for Violin and Viola . . . . . | <i>Bach</i>             |
|    | N. S. JOHNSON-FERGUSON and P. R. EVANS                                 |                         |
| 4  | Piano Concerto in D Minor K 466 1st movement . . . . .                 | <i>Mozart</i>           |
|    | P. M. LEWIS  |                         |
|    | <i>Interval</i>  |                         |
| 5  | Music for Voices : The Ash Grove . . . . .                             | <i>Folk Song (arr.)</i> |
|    | The fifes and the clarions . . . . .                                   | <i>Purcell</i>          |
|    | Now is the month of maying . . . . .                                   | <i>Morley</i>           |
|    | THE CHOIR  |                         |
| 6  | Music for wind instruments : Sonata pian e forte . . . . .             | <i>Gabrieli (arr.)</i>  |
|    | Trumpet tune and air . . . . .   | <i>Clarke</i>           |
|    | THE WIND ENSEMBLE  |                         |
| 7  | Flute Concerto in G Major K 313 1st movement . . . . .                 | <i>Mozart</i>           |
|    | R. WHITFIELD   |                         |
| 8  | Suite : L'Arlesienne, 3 movements . . . . .                            | <i>Bizet</i>            |
|    | ORCHESTRA  |                         |
| 9  | Piano Duet : Six short pieces . . . . .                                | <i>Ingelbrocht</i>      |
|    | E. P. ARNING and R. D. O'DRISCOLL                                      |                         |
| 10 | Symphony in D Major, 1st movement . . . . .                            | <i>Haydn</i>            |
|    | ORCHESTRA  |                         |

Although in quality it fell short of the standard set last year, this year's concert was remarkable in other ways. The orchestra was less successful, but seemed to have more boys playing in it and, especially commendable, a greater number of them than hitherto came forward to play solo. The result was a long concert and a variety of pieces, perhaps too long, pleasing though the items were. From among the soloists may be noticed the passionless but very perfect playing of Zaluski; by contrast, that of Lewis, less perfect, more impassioned, and the unruffled success of Whitfield. The other soloists were good, better than the orchestra, but not better than the choir, which was, as always, a welcome element. The concert was certainly a satisfactory 'exhibit' and testimony to the state of music at Ampleforth.

CORISTA.

## THE PLAY

Not the least of the difficulties in staging a school play is to find the play itself. It has to be chosen with many things in mind. There is the acting ability at the producers' disposal; there is the question of whether the play lies within their scope; and there is the mood of the Exhibition, that fickle jade, which demands something which is not too trivial, but not too dull or doleful. The producers' choice was Gogol's *Government Inspector*. It cannot claim to be a great play, but it filled the bill and gave the actors ample scope to show their merits. The result was a convincing and light-hearted production.

The action of the play naturally centred round C. R. Cary-Elwes, playing the part of the Junior Official who finds himself mistaken for the Government Inspector. It was a part which suited him well, and he made full use of it. He has learnt much since his Cléante of last year. There was an ease and flow about his acting which was very pleasant, and carried the evening along giving the whole production a feeling of easy competence. His diction was excellent, and he never surrendered to the temptation to overplay his part. If there was a fault it was that he was almost too easy at some moments. One began to suspect, rightly or wrongly, that at times he was gagging his lines.

There is much advantage to an actor when the play has been warmed up by others before he makes his appearance. It fell to H. C. S. Northcote, as the Mayor, to get the play moving; and this was a play which could not be got moving easily. His good acting was an essential ingredient of the success of the evening, and he had, in some ways, the hardest task of all. He was well cast and proved well able to hold his own. His voice tended to be a little strained at times and his action to lack variation, but it was a very well sustained performance. D. A. Corbould and E. J. Field playing the Mayor's wife and daughter, were in small parts; but any shortcoming here would have been painful. They gave rise to none of those uneasy twinges which often assail an audience watching a boy playing a feminine rôle.

The supporting cast did nothing to lower the standard set by the two principals. T. G. R. Rogerson, R. J. M. Irvine and I. Zaluski played the Judge, the Charity Commissioner, and the School Superintendent. Zaluski was especially clever and controlled in his characterization. Perhaps the cleverest acting of the evening was that of T. P. Hodgson and N. Macleod. It was a subtle piece of team work, beautifully thought out and really witty, and there was never a careless moment in it. K. J. Ryan, A. E. Mayer, M. O'Brien, and C. H. Hall carried off their parts well. In J. B. Cross's playing of Yosif the old truth of how important a small part can be made by good acting, could be seen again. He was excellent throughout, and his strong opening of Act II was one of the important moments of the evening.



The sets were good, and so was the lighting. The inset scene of the hotel struck the right note at once. It is not easy to produce the effect of gloom and yet to make sure that the acting area is well lit. The stage electricians succeeded well. The producers managed to cover the inadequacies of the play by keeping it on a cheerful level and moving at a swift pace. The dressing was gay and satisfying, and appropriate to the mood of the whole production.

What makes a successful Exhibition play? A wise choice does not necessarily mean a good play—but this is meant to be a critique of the producers and actors, rather than of the author. With such a play they could not have hoped to storm the heights or score a notable achievement. But as an enjoyable evening with a good standard of production and acting, this must rank high in the average of past Exhibitions, and those who gave it to us are to be congratulated.

F. J.

## THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR

by

NIKOLAI GOGOL

## Characters

<i>The Right Worshipful the Mayor</i>	H. C. S. NORTHCOTE
<i>Anna, his wife</i>	D. A. CORBOULD
<i>Marya, his daughter</i>	E. J. FFIELD
<i>His Lordship the Judge</i>	J. T. G. ROGERSON
<i>His Excellency the Charity Commissioner</i>	R. J. M. IRVINE
<i>His Excellency the School Superintendent</i>	L. ZALUSKI
<i>Peter Ivanovitch Bobchinsky</i>	T. P. HODGSON
<i>Peter Ivanovitch Dobchinsky</i>	N. MACLEOD
<i>Chief of Police</i>	K. J. RYAN
<i>Police Constable</i>	A. E. MAYER
<i>Town Postman</i>	M. O'BRIEN
<i>Waiter at the Town Hotel</i>	C. H. HALL
<i>A Junior Official from Petersburg</i>	C. R. CARY-ELWES
<i>Yosif, his servant</i>	B. J. CROSS

## Stage Electricians

V. A. J. MALLER, T. F. PATTERSON

## CRICKET

## AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 21st May.

THIS match was full of interest with both sides struggling for runs from the start of their innings. That few runs were scored and that the standard of cricket was not high were due to the appalling weather conditions in May, indeed for many it was the first time they had batted in the middle. During the first twenty-three days in May the eleven had played no cricket on grass and three matches had been cancelled.

Both sides opened disastrously. Ampleforth were 54 for 6 at lunch. The bowlers had been in command of the situation and the fielding good. After lunch Halliday and Green steadied the situation and put on 40 runs for the seventh wicket, but when Halliday and then Green had been well caught the Ampleforth innings was virtually at an end.

By tea time Ampleforth seemed in a comfortable position, for the position was now reversed and Durham were 53 for 6. Perry had not bowled well, so that, except for 4 overs, Sullivan and Morton bowled unchanged. Halliday had therefore a difficult decision to make; he could either give Lorimer a bowl, though he had not seen him perform in the middle, or he could persevere with Sullivan and Morton in the hope that they would continue to run through the side. He chose the latter, and unfortunately for Ampleforth the Durham tail refused to be hurried out by Sullivan or bamboozled by Morton. Two good catches by Halliday off Morton and a run out brought the Durham last man to the wicket with 13 runs to get. Five overs later the match was Durham's.

AMPLEFORTH		DURHAM	
M. Dougal, b Fenwick	0	M. P. Weston, lbw b Sullivan	5
E. Chibber, lbw b Weston	16	J. R. Donald, st Halliday b Perry	4
T. Perry, c Robson b Weston	10	F. H. Curry, c Spencer b Morton	13
J. H. Sullivan, c Bilclough b Weston	16	J. Harland, run out	3
J. M. Morton, lbw b Neesham	2	J. B. Fenwick, lbw b Morton	11
T. Spencer, st Donald b Weston	3	J. Bilclough, c Morris b Sullivan	4
D. F. Halliday, c Taylor b Fenwick	21	W. Taylor, run out	21
A. Green, c Hammond b Taylor	25	M. R. Neesham, c Halliday b Morton	2
D. Poole, b Weston	7	B. Hammond, not out	9
R. Lorimer, not out	11	J. Robson, c Halliday b Morton	32
B. Morris, c and b Fenwick	0	D. Bucknall, not out	12
Extras	5	Extras	1
Total	116	Total (for 9 wkts)	117

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Fenwick	16	8	23	3	Sullivan	28	5	55	2
Curry	11	4	18	0	Perry	4	2	9	1
Neesham	11	2	29	1	Morton	23.5	7	52	4
Weston	10	1	27	5					
Taylor	5	0	14	1					



## AMPLEFORTH v. O.A.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 28th and 29th May.

THE Old Boys won the toss and went out to bat on a hard wicket under perfect conditions. When Dick and Mounsey had scored 50 without loss there were hopes of a final total in the 200's, but despite some sound batting by Reynolds and some hard hitting by Lord Stafford the innings failed to mature and was closed before tea for a total of 165. The School replied by hitting the ball with commendable firmness and so successful were they that by 6.25 they had scored 145 for 5. They then lost two wickets to successive balls from Kenny, who dreamt that night of a hat-trick on the morrow.

This (and other dreams) was not fulfilled and the last 3 wickets added 65 runs before 1 p.m. Throughout the afternoon the game swung steadily towards the School: at one point the Old Boys were a mere 21 runs ahead with but 2 wickets in hand. The Captain announced that he was unperturbed and produced his secret weapon in the shape of R. F. M. Wright who, with a variety of strokes, some old, some new, and some as yet uncatalogued, scored 62 splendid runs while Kenny and Nicoll held the fort. In the event the School needed 102 runs to win in seventy-five minutes.

Whatever their ideas on this, Kenny's were different, and within five minutes they lost 3 wickets for 0 runs. Then it was 8 for 4, but Green and Sullivan put their heads down, the shine went off the ball, and the match ambled to a draw. Lord Stafford bowled two overs which caused some excitement, but it was generally agreed that by this time only an over from the author could have produced a decision.

N.H.B.

1st innings		2nd innings	
H. Mounsey, b Morton	28	b Sullivan	0
J. Dick, b Lorimer	31	b Perry	7
M. Reynolds, lbw b Sullivan	27	c Green b Lorimer	48
J. Bamford, b Lorimer	0	b Sullivan	8
Lord Stafford, b Morton	48	b Sullivan	1
K. Gray, b Sullivan	8	lbw b Sullivan	1
R. Wright, b Sullivan	11	c Perry b Lorimer	62
J. Faber, c Sullivan b Morton	1	b Sullivan	1
N. Bruce, c Halliday b Sullivan	1	c Spencer b Lorimer	1
C. Kenny, b Sullivan	5	c Chibber b Lorimer	12
E. Nicoll, not out	4	not out	0
Extras	1	Extras	7
Total	165	Total	147

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Sullivan	19	5	49	5	Sullivan	21	7	56	5
Perry	6	1	21	0	Perry	9	3	21	1
Lorimer	16	1	46	2	Lorimer	17	6	46	4
Morton	12	2	48	3	Morton	5	0	17	0

## AMPLEFORTH

1st innings		2nd innings	
B. Morris, c Mounsey b Kenny	26	b Kenny	0
E. Chibber, b Kenny	10	c Faber b Gray	0
T. Perry, c and b Kenny	24	b Kenny	0
J. H. Sullivan, b Kenny	26	not out	27
M. Dougal, c Kenny b Reynolds	28	b Gray	8
A. Green, b Kenny	11	not out	22
D. F. Halliday, c Kenny b Gray	26		
J. M. Morton, c Bruce b Kenny	0		
T. Spencer, b Bamford	39		
D. Poole, lbw b Kenny	8		
R. Lorimer, not out	2		
Extras	10	Extras	7
Total	210	Total (for 4 wkts)	64

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
C. Kenny	27	4	59	7	C. Kenny	8	3	11	2
K. Gray	16	2	46	1	K. Gray	6	1	17	2
J. Bamford	13.4	3	48	1	J. Bamford	2	0	6	0
M. Reynolds	9	1	47	1	J. Faber	2	0	10	0
					Lord Stafford	2	0	12	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. CRANWELL

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 4th June.

AMPLEFORTH won the toss and decided to bat. Despite an extremely cold wind—a change from the previous ten days of glorious weather—Morris and Thompson soon warmed to their task. In one of the best opening partnerships for some time they put on 81 runs before Morris played across the ball and was lbw for 39, a promising innings. Sullivan now came in, but rain soon fetched both batsmen and fielders back to the pavilion to take lunch ten minutes early. The afternoon brought no improvement in the weather, and apart from a dry spell lasting two overs there was no play until 3.30. Thompson now reached his fifty, and had scored 62 before he was run out. This was a sad end to a most competent innings. Perry followed and Ampleforth declared at tea with a total of 151 for 2. One felt that in the closing minutes the score should have been pushed along more quickly.

Cranwell now had 130 minutes in which to get the runs. The first threequarters of an hour was dominated by some exceptionally good bowling by Sullivan, who bowled nine maidens, three of them wicket maidens. Cranwell were 63 for 4, when Collins and le Brocq realized that the Ampleforth total was not so far away after all. The initiative gradually passed to the batsmen who began to hit the bowling with considerable venom. Sixty runs were required in thirty minutes, but the bowlers still continued to bowl at the wicket instead of making the batsman reach out for the ball, and the score moved upwards uncomfortably quickly. Finally, Collins made the winning hit, typical of the last hour's cricket—a high shot into the gloom, which landed just behind extra-cover. This made an admirable finish to a very enjoyable day's cricket, made the more exciting by Halliday's generous declaration.

J.M.M.



AMPLEFORTH				CRANWELL				
B. Morris, lbw b Perera	.	.	39	G. Aylett, st Halliday b Sullivan	.	.	0	
D. Thompson, run out	.	.	62	M. Porter, c Poole b Sullivan	.	.	5	
J. H. Sullivan, not out	.	.	32	R. Le Brocq, not out	.	.	71	
T. Perry, not out	.	.	9	T. Close, b Sullivan	.	.	0	
N. Dougal				P. Cliff, st Halliday b Morton	.	.	17	
A. Green				J. Collins, not out	.	.	49	
D. F. Halliday				M. Walters				
J. M. Morton	} did not bat			B. Beggs				
T. Spencer				N. Youd	} did not bat			
D. Poole				D. Perera				
R. Lorimer				A. N. Other				
Extras			.	9	Extras		.	10
Total (for 2 wks dec.)	.	.	151	Total (for 4 wks)	.	.	152	

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
M. Walters	11	3	29	0	J. H. Sullivan	14.5	10	22	3
B. Beggs	4	0	10	0	T. Perry	11	1	36	0
N. Youd	4	0	19	0	R. Lorimer	4	0	13	0
J. Collins	14	5	34	0	J. M. Morton	9	0	56	1
D. Perera	16	3	50	1	T. Spencer	1	0	15	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 5th June.

THIS was a batsman's idea of a perfect wicket and both sides made full use of it. It must be a long time since 400 runs have been scored here in a day for the loss of 8 wickets.

The match contained a second-wicket partnership of 112 between Perry and Thompson which was undoubtedly the best of the season. They made an interesting contrast for Perry hit the ball with great power and a full swing of the bat, while Thompson, timing his shots well, deflected, cut and drove without much visible sign of effort. This was batting of a high order and some of the brightest cricket we have seen for some years.

On the other hand the bowling badly needed another opener to support Sullivan. Perry tended to drop too short and Morton bowled too many bad balls in each over. Against batting of this class any weakness of that sort was both expensive and tiring, as the fielders realized when they retrieved the ball from one corner of the field for Townsend to hit it back to another. That the fielding always remained alert was another feature of this game which leaves only pleasant memories behind.

FREE FORESTERS				AMPLEFORTH				
C. A. W. Weston c Poole b Lorimer	.	.	13	B. Morris, st Cumming b Kaye	.	.	9	
D. C. H. Townsend, c Sullivan b Morton	.	.	106	D. Thompson, run out	.	.	61	
P. N. L. Terry, b Sullivan	.	.	40	T. Perry, not out	.	.	77	
R. B. Proud, b Lorimer	.	.	0	T. Spencer, lbw Walford	.	.	13	
T. K. Jackson, lbw b Perry	.	.	32	M. Dougal, not out	.	.	2	
D. de G. Walford, not out	.	.	20	A. Green				
W. A. Lupton, not out	.	.	5	D. F. Halliday	} did not bat			
T. S. W. Reive-Tucker				J. M. Morton				
P. G. Cumming				D. Poole				
M. A. C. P. Kaye	} did not bat			R. Lorimer				
J. Elmhirst				Extras		.	8	
Extras			.	4	Total (for 3 wks)	.	.	170
Total (for 5 wks dec.)	.	.	220					

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
J. H. Sullivan	13	4	50	1	T. K. Jackson	11	3	36	0
T. Perry	7	0	41	1	M. A. Kaye	11	0	42	1
J. M. Morton	14	0	77	1	P. N. Terry	3	0	20	0
R. Lorimer	11	0	48	2	T. S. Reive-Tucker	7	1	18	0
				D. de G. Walford	6	2	17	1	
				D. C. Townsend	3	0	23	0	
				W. A. Lupton	1	0	6	0	

## AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Sedbergh on Saturday, 18th June.

ON a sunny morning at 11.30, Halliday, on winning the toss, decided to bat on a true, firm pitch. The conditions were perfect: Morris and Thompson, the latter especially, opened confidently against the attack of Smith and Miller, which was steady and accurate, rather than fast. With the score standing at 23, however, both batsmen were dismissed; Thompson was lbw to Smith's faster ball, and Morris hit his wicket. Sullivan and Perry now scored steadily—the 50 went up in about sixty-five minutes. But at 56, Perry ran himself out with his own score at 15. At this point, the scoring quickened; Sullivan drove, slashed, and cut with vigour and precision on the off-side, whilst Spencer looked very safe at the other end. James then took his second wicket by bowling Sullivan for 35, the score now standing at 85. Halliday, the next batsman, hit out lustily and scored 20 until he was caught in the deep by Sangwin off James. Dougal then joined Spencer, who was batting with undue caution, and they added 11 runs before Spencer, as he tried to drive Charlton, a slow spinner, was caught by Meageen, the Sedbergh captain, at mid-off. After lunch, Dougal and Lorimer continued the innings until Lorimer was bowled by Smith at 125. Dougal now began to play shots all round the wicket, and 150 was reached in as many minutes, but at 153 Poole was stumped, jumping out to Charlton. Eventually Dougal was bowled by Smith after a good innings of 38, and the Ampleforth innings closed at 171, scored at just a run a minute.

At 3.30, with 150 minutes to score the runs, Sedbergh opened their innings. The bowling was hostile and accurate, and in Sullivan's fourth over Pedley was bowled. Smith came in, but after scoring 7 was brilliantly caught by Poole at forward short-leg. The score now stood at 46, and Sedbergh would have to move much faster to win. Morton replaced Wynne, and immediately Hogarth and Meageen began to score freely. But when Hogarth had made 20 Barton had him well stumped by Halliday, and Sedbergh were 65 for 3. Meageen was quickly lbw to Sullivan for 30; and Sangwin, having hit two fours off Morton, was then bowled. The score was now 77 for 5. Dransfield, a left-hander, and Wilson batted safely until tea. After the interval, they began at once to attack the bowling, and nothing the bowlers could do was able to dislodge them. Scoring very quickly, they reached 138 before Wilson was bowled by Sullivan for 36. Miller was soon caught by Spencer in the slips off Lorimer, and Tanner was bowled by Sullivan with the score at 140. Vinestock hit out aggressively, and such was the punishment the bowlers received that the batsmen passed the Ampleforth total with five minutes to spare and two wickets in hand. Sullivan was the most successful bowler for Ampleforth, with 5 for 57, but lacked support from the others. Thus ended an exciting match, one which might have swung either way but which Sedbergh deservedly won because of the way they took the initiative at the decisive moment.

A.F.G.



AMPLEFORTH		SEDBERGH	
B. Morris, hit-wkt b James	7	W. H. Meageen, lbw b Sullivan	30
D. Thompson, lbw Smith	8	D. W. Pedley, b Sullivan	3
J. H. Sullivan, b James	36	D. Smith, c Poole b Sullivan	7
T. Perry, run out	15	P. Hogarth, st Halliday b Morton	20
T. Spencer, c Meagan b Charlton	22	R. Sangwin, b Morton	8
D. F. Halliday, c Sangwin b James	20	P. Dransfield, not out	37
M. Dougal, b Smith	38	B. Wilson, b Sullivan	36
R. Lorimer, b Smith	1	J. Miller, c Spencer b Lorimer	1
D. Poole, st Vinestock b Charlton	6	G. James, b Sullivan	0
J. M. Morton, c Sangwin b Charlton	0	G. Vinestock, not out	19
M. Wynne, not out	2	D. Charlton, did not bat	0
Extras	16	Extras	11
Total	171	Total (for 9 wkts)	172

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
S. Smith	21.2	7	29	3	J. H. Sullivan	21	4	57	5
J. Miller	17	6	35	0	M. Wynne	7.4	2	17	0
G. James	13	2	41	3	J. M. Morton	11	0	53	2
P. Hogarth	6	0	24	0	R. Lorimer	5	2	20	1
D. Charlton	14	5	26	3	T. Perry	3	0	13	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

AMPLEFORTH won the toss and decided to field on a very wet, green wicket. Bootham started their innings well and had 30 on the board before the first wicket fell. Ampleforth took a long time to settle down and lacked aggressiveness both in fielding and in bowling—Sullivan's first five overs were very unlike his usual form. Dent, of Bootham, was batting very soundly, and his valuable 40 included some very good strokes. Then Halliday put on Lorimer, who immediately bowled well on a length and took three good wickets, so that at lunch Bootham were 54 for 3. But when play resumed Ampleforth failed to keep the initiative and 46 more runs were added before the next wicket fell. From here on wickets fell steadily until Bootham were all out for 144—a useful score on a turning wicket.

Morris and Thompson opened the Ampleforth innings with some sound, competent batting against some steady bowling, until at 16 Morris lofted a ball on the leg side and was caught near the boundary. Thompson was out shortly after tea, after an undistinguished innings where he patted the ball rather than hit it in his usual style. Perry joined Sullivan and the score moved along rapidly. Then Perry was out lbw, with eighty minutes left for the last 70 runs. There was no need to rush matters, but Halliday came in and swung a bat and flayed the air with immense power, until two overs later he was out for 1 run. Sullivan, who had been batting extremely soundly, perhaps affected by this, played several risky shots, seemed to lose his concentration and was bowled. The situation was now changed—Ampleforth were behind the clock. Spencer was caught in much the same way as Morris, Dougal was well bowled, and now it was Ampleforth who were fighting to save defeat. When Pullen took two wickets in one over, they had virtually won, which was appropriate, since he more than any other was responsible for the Ampleforth collapse, taking 6 for 49 and bowling unchanged.

BOOTHAM		AMPLEFORTH	
P. G. Brown, st Halliday b Lorimer	17	B. Morris, c Allan b Pullan	7
J. M. Dent, b Sullivan	40	D. Thompson, lbw b Pullan	13
A. Nicholson, c Dougal b Lorimer	0	J. H. Sullivan, b Dent	50
C. A. Priestman, c Dougal b Lorimer	11	T. Perry, lbw b Pullan	12
N. M. Pullan, c Poole b Sullivan	22	D. F. Halliday, st Nicholas b Pullan	1
D. Allan, b Sullivan	16	N. Dougal, b Dent	16
R. Gill, b Lorimer	6	T. Spencer, c Nicholson b Dent	4
W. Clark, lbw b Lorimer	2	J. M. Morton, b Dent	13
H. Nicholas, not out	18	D. Poole, b Pullan	2
G. Luke, st Halliday b Sullivan	1	R. Lorimer, b Pullan	1
K. Duckett, run out	0	M. Wynne, not out	0
Extras	11	Extras	1
Total	144	Total	120

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
J. H. Sullivan	23	5	59	4	N. M. Pullan	22	4	49	6
M. Wynne	7	2	14	0	G. Luke	9	0	29	0
R. Lorimer	16.5	1	55	5	K. Duckett	5	1	18	0
J. M. Morton	1	0	5	0	J. Dent	7.5	1	23	4

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 6th July.

THOMPSON and Dougal opened the Ampleforth innings but after a few strokes, showing that to-day he was not in touch, Thompson was defeated and Sullivan joined Dougal. The ball travelled slowly over the damp and rather long outfield and 50 runs by lunch time was a satisfactory total. But lunch cannot have pleased the batting side. Dougal almost immediately cut a ball lazily into gully's hands and it was not long before Perry too returned to the shade.

As the heat of the afternoon became oppressive and the sun beat relentlessly down on the fielders the spectators settled down to enjoy the sight of other people running about. The score moved more quickly as Sullivan warmed to his work and the 100 went up for the loss of 3 wickets. Perhaps he warmed too much for he flashed at two successive leg breaks from Hewson and the second rose steeply off the edge of the bat to fall into the hands of mid-on.

Suddenly, however, in one over the whole smooth course of the innings was changed. Instead of St Peter's hanging on grimly, Ampleforth were left surveying the wreck of their innings. Morton pushed the second ball of the over gently through the air to mid-on, Halliday hit the ball higher with the same result and Green was beautifully caught on the boundary—from 103 for 3 to 106 for 7—and after a few more hopeful but unscientific strokes the innings came to an end. In his last four overs Hewson had taken 5 wickets for 6 runs.

One hundred and sixteen runs on a fast and true wicket was, of course, a paltry score and Halliday's task was not made easier by Sullivan's inability to bowl a length. The innings opened as Ampleforth's had with 50 runs on the board at the interval, this time for tea, for the loss of one wicket. Unless something extraordinary happened St Peter's were almost home. The accurate bowling of Lorimer and Lovat after tea, together with some good fielding, gave the batsmen some problems and the fielders a glimmer of hope, but when a sharp chance at gully off Kirby was missed, the result was no longer in doubt.



AMPLEFORTH				ST PETER'S			
M. Dougal, c Irvin b Willstrop	35	D. A. Macpherson, b Lorimer	21				
D. Thompson, b Kirby	11	P. B. Clayton, c Thompson b Morton	41				
J. H. Sullivan, c Bough b Hewson	39	R. G. Bough, b Lorimer	10				
T. Perry, lbw b Burrows	7	M. Willstrop, st Halliday b Master					
A. Green, c Irvin b Hewson	9	of Lovat	1				
J. M. Morton, c Mitchell b Hewson	2	D. Kirby, not out	20				
D. F. Halliday, c Bough b Hewson	0	G. Mitchell, st Halliday b Master					
D. Poole, not out	4	of Lovat	7				
A. Endall, st Johnson b Hewson	4	R. N. Johnson, b Master of Lovat	3				
R. Lorimer, b Hewson	0	D. Irvin, not out	4				
The Master of Lovat, lbw b Burrows	2	P. Netherwood					
Extras	3	A. Burrows					
		Extras	10				
Total	116	Total (for 6 wks)	117				

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Willstrop	18	6	40	1	J. H. Sullivan	8	0	28	0
Burrows	24.5	11	38	2	A. Endall	5	1	16	0
Kirby	9	3	18	1	Master of Lovat	15.5	4	28	3
Hewson	11	3	17	6	R. Lorimer	11	3	24	2
					J. M. Morton	5	0	13	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. I. ZINGARI

Played at Ampleforth on 17th July.

HALLIDAY won the toss and decided to bat on an easy wicket. Morris and Thompson opened slowly with on 33 runs on the board in forty-five minutes. Then Thompson popped a rising ball into short leg's hands and the first wicket was down. Sullivan and Morris then began to attack the bowling and by lunch the score was 75. After lunch the score moved more quickly and it was not until 3.45 that the partnership was eventually broken when Morris was stumped. Together they had added 136 runs. One almost expects to see Sullivan stay at the wicket a long time: he sees the ball so well that he often does not need to put his leg close to the ball to drive and by the end of his innings he was stepping away to leg and cutting safely off the middle stump so that even three covers failed to stop his fast scoring. It was a long innings for Morris and a great effort of concentration for a boy of 16.

I. Zingari needed 170 runs in 120 minutes, by no means impossible on such a hard wicket. Captain Seaton, the opening bat for the Army, was twice dropped off Sullivan in the slips before he had made 10, two costly though difficult errors for he went on to make a fine 79. Perry was soon replaced by Fraser. He bowled well but without success until Morton took a good catch from an off drive at 56. The wickets fell more quickly. By this time the I. Zingari were well behind the clock and it was only a matter of holding out which, with Captain Seaton still undefeated, they did without difficulty.

AMPLEFORTH				I. ZINGARI'S XI			
B. Morris, st Summers b Dalglish	66	G. S. Seaton, not out	79				
D. Thompson, c Wilson N. b Gillespie	15	J. G. Jackson, c Morton b Master of Lovat	17				
J. H. Sullivan, not out	69	D. R. Dalglish, b Master of Lovat	1				
T. Perry		W. E. Harbord, b Master of Lovat	2				
M. Dougal		N. J. Wilson, b Master of Lovat	4				
D. F. Halliday		W. Lupton, c Poole b Morton	14				
T. Spencer		D. C. Wilson					
J. M. Morton		T. Summers					
D. Poole		M. A. Kaye					
R. Lorimer		D. W. Gillespie					
The Master of Lovat		L. L. Toynbee					
Extras	19	Extras	6				
Total (for 2 wks dec.)	169	Total (for 5 wks)	123				

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Toynbee	15	3	32	0	Sullivan	15	5	35	0
Gillespie	17	4	47	1	Perry	2	0	14	0
Kaye	13	1	36	0	Master of Lovat	11	4	30	4
Wilson D.	10	1	24	0	Lorimer	3	0	20	0
Dalglish	2.4	0	11	1	Morton	5	1	19	1

## AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on 24th and 25th July.

THE YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN won the toss, on a broiling hot day, and naturally batted first. Sullivan bowled very accurately, and Perry too, although perhaps rather short. Presently Sullivan yorked Blenkin and at the end of thirty minutes the score was only 19. However, Hardy and Terry batted well until lunch, when the score was 90 for 2. After lunch, the batsmen, fortified no doubt by sherry and the prospect of a high score, ran 5 off one ball, Morton falling flat as he gallantly saved the four. Sullivan and Fraser bowled very well indeed, but both batsmen hit powerfully, until finally Sullivan bowled Hardy for 40. After this the score increased rapidly, and wickets fell, Terry, having batted very finely for 111, being brilliantly caught by Sullivan, who dived across behind the bowler and held the ball high, one-handed. The batsmen now started to loft the ball. Two more wickets fell, there was a pause while several small boys were removed from their perches on the sight-screen, and eventually the Yorkshire Gentlemen declared at 257 for 10, there being twelve players a side.

In the first over of the Ampleforth innings, Hardy threw the ball in gently, and two overthrows were run. The score moved on pleasantly, until Morris and Thompson were out for 7 and 10 respectively. Another, quicker, throw-in from cover left the wicketkeeper still looking in his direction waiting for the ball, while it was being fielded by a spectator on the square-leg boundary. Sullivan and Perry batted very soundly, until Perry was bowled by Gillespie. Dr Gray now retired from the field amid hearty cheers, and Tarleton bowled in his place. Dougal lifted his bat to the skies with the air of one who knows all about this particular away-swing, and the ball enjoyed an uninterrupted journey to the wicket. Gillespie was bowling



very steadily and accurately, and indeed was not really mastered during the whole match, but Poole and Sullivan batted on until the close. At the close, the score was 106 for 4.

The next day, Sullivan started flashing at several balls from Gillespie, and was caught for 54. Halliday and Poole were both out in the same way, and wickets fell rather unhealthily quickly, so that despite the lunch interval Ampleforth failed by 8 runs to save the follow-on.

In Ampleforth's second innings, Morris was out in the first over, but Thompson and Perry batted excellently, until Perry was lbw in Terry's first over. The 50 went up in fifty minutes, and the bowling was being attacked. Then suddenly Tarleton made a ball pop, and Dougal was caught and bowled. Thompson, with a bout of cutting, reached his 50 in one and a quarter hours, but Poole now foolishly ran himself out at 101, having batted very well. Sullivan and Thompson continued to bat well, after the tea interval, during which Thompson was justly awarded his School Colours. However, having batted very well indeed for the highest score of the season, Thompson was lbw for 80, attempting an on-drive. Morton and Spencer now entered together, but it was decided that three batsmen would be unfair to the fielding side, and Morton retired and sat disconsolately on the pavilion bank. He had not long to wait, for Spencer was stumped off Perry shortly after. But Morton lasted an even shorter time, and Halliday was bowled the next over by Gillespie, Green was excellently caught off the first ball he received, and Lorimer pushed uppishly and was bowled. Fraser played a bat deader than which has rarely been seen, but finally, after a good partnership, Sullivan was bowled for 36, leaving the Yorkshire Gentlemen 67 to win in twenty-four minutes.

Eleven came from the first over, despite a defensive field, 7 from the next and then 16 from the next two. Now Terry was bowled by Fraser. The good work was continued by Hardy and Cooper, and when Cooper was caught, Waddilove came in. Then Hardy was lbw, and marched out at a light infantry double, and Cumming entered; but the match ended in a draw with 16 runs still needed for victory. Considering the excessive heat, especially on the first day, the School fielding was of a continuously high standard, exemplified by Halliday's wicketkeeping. Sullivan's excellent all-round performance was a splendid finish to a fine school career, and when he led the side in, it was the Captain's tribute to his untiring efforts.

M.F.

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

1st innings		2nd innings	
R. Hinchliffe, st Halliday b Master of Lovat	17	did not bat	
P. Blenkin, b Sullivan	1	b Master of Lovat	11
R. Terry, c Sullivan b Lorimer	111	lbw b Sullivan	31
E. Hardy, b Sullivan	40	did not bat	
D. Gillespie, lbw b Lorimer	17	did not bat	
M. Tarleton, b Master of Lovat	26	c Spencer b Master of Lovat	6
J. Cooper, b Lorimer	17	not out	1
J. Waddilove, lbw b Master of Lovat	0	did not bat	
J. Steel, st Halliday b Master of Lovat	5	did not bat	
Sir T. A. White, not out	7	not out	1
P. Cumming, b Lorimer	3	Extras	1
Extras	13		
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>Total (for 3 wkts)</b>	<b>51</b>

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
J. H. Sullivan	24	9	53	2	J. H. Sullivan	4	0	27	1
T. Perry	6	1	23	0	Master of Lovat				
Master of Lovat	22	4	77	4					
R. Lorimer	13.5	2	37	4					
J. M. Morton	6	0	54	0					

AMPLEFORTH

1st innings		2nd innings	
B. Morris, b Gillespie	7	c Gray b Gillespie	0
D. Thompson, b Gillespie	10	lbw b Gillespie	80
J. H. Sullivan, c Cumming b Gillespie	54	b Gillespie	34
T. Perry, b Gillespie	15	lbw b Terry	18
M. Dougal, b Tarleton	2	c and b Tarleton	18
D. Poole, c Tarleton b Gillespie	28	run out	7
T. Spencer, c Hinchcliffe b Tarleton	17	st Cumming b Terry	1
D. F. Halliday, c Gillespie b Tarleton	4	b Gillespie	0
J. M. Morton, st Cumming b Terry	8	c Cumming b Terry	0
A. Green, lbw b Terry	1	b Gillespie	1
R. Lorimer, lbw Tarleton	1	not out	1
Master of Lovat, not out	0	Extras	13
Extras	3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
K. Gray	9	3	22	0	K. Gray	6	3	15	0
D. Gillespie	25	5	45	5	D. Gillespie	17	4	44	5
M. Tarleton	24	7	44	4	M. Tarleton	5	0	23	1
P. Terry	9	1	26	2	P. Terry	15	3	38	4

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING				
	Innings	Not Out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
Sullivan	11	4	435	69*	62.14
Thompson	8	0	260	80	32.50
Perry	11	3	254	77*	31.75
Dougal	9	1	147	38	18.37
Morris	11	0	173	66	15.73
Spencer	7	0	99	39	14.14
Green	6	1	68	22*	13.60
Poole	7	1	62	28	10.33
Halliday	7	0	72	26	10.29
Chibber	4	0	28	16	7.00
Morton	7	0	25	13	3.57
Lorimer	7	2	17	11*	3.40

Also batted: Fraser 2, 0\*, 1; Wynne 2\*, 0; Endall 4.



	BOWLING				
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Fraser	51.5	12	158	13	12.15
Lorimer	110.4	22	325	22	14.77
Sullivan	200	57	511	28	18.25
Morton	95.5	10	411	17	24.18
Perry	54	8	220	5	44.00
Also bowled:					
Wynne	14.4	4	31	0	
Endall	5	1	16	0	

On the last evening of the term Father Abbot kindly presented the following prizes:

Downey Cup for the best cricketer	J. H. Sullivan
Wyse Bat for the best all rounder	J. H. Sullivan
Bat for the best batsman	M. G. Dougal
Cup and ball for the best bowler	J. H. Sullivan
Bat for the best fielder	D. A. Poole
2nd XI bat	A. C. Endall
Senior House Cup	St Bede's
Junior House Cup	St Dunstan's
Summer Games Cup	St Oswald's

## SECOND ELEVEN SUMMARY

THE 2nd XI had an enjoyable and unbeaten season. The first match of the season—against Sir William Turner's School—on what proved the first cricket afternoon of the term, left everyone numb from cold and excitement. The batting, apart from Green's 48 not out, was naturally enough out of practice, yet was sufficient to bring about a situation where our last batsman was in, the last over being bowled, and four runs were needed to win. The problem was bravely faced but not solved.

Though the match against Ripon also ended in a draw, it failed to produce the aggressive instincts necessary to make a good match. Unintelligent bowling, careless fielding, and defensive batting, did no justice to the team's capacity.

Against Durham, despite persistent drizzle, each of the previous faults was remedied. Complete victory, which seemed likely after the devastations of the pace attack of Wynne (2 for 8) and Endall (3 for 13) was prevented by a determined eighth wicket stand.

The match against H.M.S. *Ceres* promised to be good from the start, especially when the sun decided to come out at last. Great was the relief when Murphy made the winning hit in an interesting, though unorthodox, innings, to give the side their first innings. The state of the wicket at the outset of the Pocklington match argued a draw. The Ampleforth score was not large in circumstances which ideally suited the batsmen (among whom Chibber scored 36 and Vincent 58). Pocklington found the same facility for scoring runs and two wickets in Wynne's last over could not prevent a draw. The last three matches were won.

Against the accurate bowling of Barnard Castle, Ampleforth batted painfully to reach 31, at the end of the first hour for the loss of three wickets. Fortunately, first Prioleau, and then Endall joined Chibber (who made 55) to bring the score rapidly to 138. A real settlement of old scores was first glimpsed when Wynne took his first wicket with the score at ten. Four more fell at the same total, and had it not been for Stewart at no. 8, who made a stirring 50, they might have been dismissed by Wynne (6 for 24) and Sumner (3 for 16) for under 40.

The Bootham match was dominated by the accurate bowling of their opener, Hirst, and the happy performance of Endall (73 in forty-three minutes) who then bowled unchanged, taking 4 for 24. Three run-outs underlined the efficient fielding.

The final match was perhaps the game which will live longest in the memories of the players. The team made what appeared to be a goodish score of 140. When St Peter's were 82 for 3 the situation was critical, but they were not satisfied with their rate of scoring and fell a prey to Mackenzie-Mair's leg-breaks. Three skied catches were held in the middle-distance and background to bring their score to 120 for 8. A good bit of stumping and a quick run-out finished the innings with ten minutes in hand and St Peter's 8 runs behind.

It was on this note of intelligent, exciting, and vastly enjoyable cricket that the season closed.

## RESULTS

- v. SIR WILLIAM TURNER'S SCHOOL. Drawn.  
Sir W. Turner's School 117 for 6. Ampleforth 114 for 9.
- v. RIPON. Drawn.  
Ripon 145 for 5. Ampleforth 66 for 7.
- v. DURHAM. Drawn.  
Ampleforth 107. Durham 57 for 8.
- v. H.M.S. CERES. Won.  
H.M.S. Ceres 104. Ampleforth 105 for 8.
- v. POCKLINGTON. Drawn.  
Ampleforth 132 for 4. Pocklington 114 for 6.
- v. BARNARD CASTLE. Won.  
Ampleforth 138. Barnard Castle 91.
- v. BOOTHAM. Won.  
Ampleforth 142. Bootham 66.
- v. ST PETER'S. Won.  
Ampleforth 140. St Peter's 132.

## SECOND ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING				
	Innings	Not Out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
Green	2	1	72	48*	72.00
Endall	6	3	93	73	31.00
Chibber	6	0	171	55	28.50
Vincent	8	0	163	58	20.40
Murphy	5	2	48	26*	16.00
King	4	0	44	27	11.00
Mackenzie-Mair	7	1	60	16	10.00
Prioleau	3	0	26	20	8.66
Moorhead	8	0	66	19	8.25

	BOWLING				
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Endall	81.4	22	123	17	7.25
Mackenzie-Mair	25.2	2	70	9	7.70
King	15	6	33	4	8.25
Wynne	68.4	22	161	18	9.00



## THE COLTS

## RESULTS

- v. BARNARD CASTLE. Drawn. Ampleforth 140 for 6 declared (Thomas 46 not out) Barnard Castle 82 for 8 (Fraser 4 for 18, H-Onslow 2 for 8).
- v. SEDBERGH. Won. Ampleforth 166 (Jackson 61). Sedbergh 149 (H-Onslow 4 for 11, Fraser 4 for 48).
- v. ST PETER'S. Lost. Ampleforth 74 (Jackson 31 not out). St Peter's 78 for 9 (H-Onslow 4 for 18).

THE COLTS had a very pleasant and quite successful season although, unfortunately, much playing time was lost through the bad weather of May and June, the two months which constitute the Colts season.

The best player this year was a bowler. Fraser has an easy action, and he kept his rolled leg-breaks with a slight inswing to a consistently good length, using his height to make the ball rise quickly off the pitch. Colts batsmen found him difficult to play, and he had a successful introduction to 1st XI cricket when he moved up towards the end of the season. Hughes-Onslow also spun his leg-breaks well, and he played a large part in the success of the team. The other bowlers were disappointing although Villiers was much more accurate than last year, and Iveson, with his fine action, must soon regain his form.

The batting was not very reliable, but it had one virtue which has been lacking in recent years; namely, that nearly all shots, whether in attack or defence, were played firmly and decisively. Only Hales (who could never reproduce his net form in the middle) was inclined to play the half-hearted push. Thomas was the safest player and was beginning to develop his attacking shots. Chambers, in his first year, was the batsman of greatest promise, a promise which will be realized when he learns patience and concentration. Jackson, who captained the side well, overcame a poor start, and played two good attacking and sensible innings at the important moments. Sparling could be a powerful and attractive batsman if he played more along the line of the ball and closer to his body.

The fielding of the team and Set was never more than moderate, sometimes worse. The bad weather made it very difficult to find time to practise this important department of the game, but that cannot stand as a complete excuse.

The Colts team was: G. L. Jackson, Master of Lovat, D. J. Hughes-Onslow, P. J. Chambers, A. P. Brennan, A. R. Thomas, S. O'C. Parsons, N. C. Villiers, C. J. Hales, A. R. Iveson, W. A. Sparling.

By the end of the season the first four had their Colours.

## HOUSE MATCH FINAL

St Wilfrid's, the giant killers, met St Bede's in the Final.

St Bede's, given the first use of a perfect wicket, lost 4 wickets for 42, but Chibber saved his side from possible disaster with a watchful but aggressive innings of 51. He was assisted by R. Lorimer who saw the score past the hundred before N. Meyer bowled him. Had a chance from Chibber been held at 117 St Bede's might have been confined to quite a small score. As it was they reached 153 which was likely to be too much for St Wilfrid's. The fielding was good and the throwing very good—H. Lorimer's running out of Dormer off a scorching square cut by Chibber was brilliant.

In spite of the formidable total against them St Wilfrid's started as if they were going to win. In thirty-five minutes before tea they made 50 for 2, Prioleau batting

particularly well. After tea, however, he took a couple of wild swipes against R. Lorimer and was then bowled doing the same at Wynne who had just beaten Evans with a very fast one. Carey-Elwes and N. Meyer stemmed the tide, but the best they could hope for now was a draw; Lorimer broke the stand at 78 and after a few defiant gestures the innings ended 15 runs later. Appropriately enough it was St Bede's Captain, Chibber, who won the match for his House by running Synnott out—his final act of five years valuable service to St Bede's.

It was not a great game and the general standard was below average for a House match final. St Bede's certainly deserved to win and are to be congratulated on continuing their habit of reaching the final. The losers also did remarkably well to have got so far. Their success was due to team work which counterbalanced their lack of individual brilliance—for this they must thank their Captain, Prioleau.

The Summer Games Competition was won by St Oswald's with St Cuthbert's only one point behind.

## COMBINED CADET FORCE

THERE was not anything out of the ordinary during the term but that does not mean that the training was neglected: in fact a lot of excellent training was done on our own ground. This was largely due to the inspiration and supervision of Captain R. Sanderson and N.C.O.'s of the Depot, The West Yorkshire Regiment, and to W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s of the Guards' Training Wing, Pickering. The hard work put in with their help resulted in quite the best training programme at the Inspection which can be remembered. At a keenly contested competition for the Nulli Secundus Cup, judged by Major Hales-Pakenham-Mahon, Grenadier Guards, C.S.M. Dougal (later promoted U.-O.) was declared the winner and U.-O. Perry and C.S.M. (later U.-O.) Sellars were runners-up. The Annual Inspection was carried out on 4th July by Air Commodore E. L. S. Ward, C.B., D.F.C., R.A.F., Air Officer Commanding 64 (N) Group, Home Command. The Inspecting Officer landed on the field by helicopter punctually at noon and just as promptly a drizzle began which persisted during the whole parade. This was a slight improvement on the previous parade (we had had only two rehearsals) when we had a downpour and came up hurriedly and soaked. But the ceremonial parade suffered as a result. The second part of the parade was commanded by U.-O. T. Perry. The afternoon was devoted to training and representative demonstrations were staged by each Company. The Recruit Company—general foot drill and musketry: No. 1 Company—Platoon in attack: No. 2 Company—Night patrol: No. 3 Company—Ambush. R.A.F. Section—Glider. Rifle Club—Marksmanship. We had a practical address from the Inspecting Officer which showed his power of appreciation and we are grateful to him for his kind remarks as well as his pertinent criticism and advice. After the Inspection he presented the prizes. (The names of the winners are given later.) The only other activity was by the R.A.F. Section, fifteen members of which visited the University of Leeds Air Squadron at Yeadon and had instructive and enjoyable flying. At two Certificate 'A' examinations the examining board was found by the Depot, The West Yorkshire Regiment. Twelve passed Part II and eighty Part I.

The Inspecting Officer's general remarks together with some detail from the remarks on various aspects of the training were as follows.

I arrived for this Inspection by helicopter. Approaching from the rear of the parade I was glad to note how steadily the cadets stood without looking round. In spite of intermittent rain the turn-out of all ranks was of the highest order. I was again impressed by the steadiness of the boys on parade and by the forthright answers that I received when talking to cadets in the ranks.



After the Inspection, the parade was handed over to Cadet Under-Officer Perry, who conducted the march past in close column and subsequent advance in review order in exemplary manner. The Contingent band, which was smart and very good, was a great help in this part of the ceremonial. By tradition the training of the band is in the hands of the Drum Major. The efforts of the present Drum-Major, Cadet Gainer, are very commendable.

A number of training demonstrations were carried out in a most realistic manner. Briefing and execution were entirely in the hands of the cadets and were excellent.

The cadets were all turned out in khaki battledress, section distinction being afforded by khaki, light or dark blue berets. I think that this and the Commanding Officer's insistence that all cadets take W.O. Certificate 'A', Part II does much to emphasize the combined aspect of the C.C.F. Furthermore his habit of using his N.C.O's as Contingent rather than section personnel and thus giving senior boys experience of all aspects of the C.C.F. in its true sense, is an exceedingly good one.

The Senior cadets show no inhibitions about taking command, and use their powers with good commonsense. The standard of instruction and address was of the highest order.

Since the whole of the Inspection was controlled by wireless (in the co-ordination of the training), it was apparent that the Signal Section was properly organized and trained. Voice procedure was well understood and sets accurately netted.

The standard of drill and weapon training was very high. Shooting would have done credit to many regular units.

Since all cadets in the R.A.F. Section have obtained Certificate 'A' Part II before starting R.A.F. training the boys tend to be slightly older than average. However, no difficulty is experienced in completing the proficiency syllabus whilst still at school and the boys thus have the advantage of both Army and R.A.F. training on leaving the Corps. There is much to be said in favour of this arrangement.

The most gratifying point to note in this Contingent is the leading part that the Senior boys take in the training and the excellent way in which responsibility is delegated to them by the Officers. The Contingent, of course, is an important part of the School curriculum and enjoys the complete support of the School Staff.

The following promotions were made during the term.

*To be Under-Officer:* M. G. Dougal, P. F. Howard, T. J. Perry, S. L. Sellars.

*To be Company Sergeant-Major:* T. V. Spencer, P. M. Vincent, A. Whitfield.

*To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeant:* L. Lawrence, R. Preston, H. J. Shipsey, M. J. Wright.

*To be Sergeants:* P. G. Atherton, D. M. Barker, E. P. Chibber, J. L. Cutbill, H. B. de Fonblanque, S. J. Gegg, C. P. King, M. A. Meyer, C. I. McGonigal, A. Northcote, G. B. O'Donovan, P. G. Peart, J. R. Prioleau, B. L. Robinson, R. Salter, M. P. Scanlan, R. A. Schulte, J. H. Sullivan, A. G. Tomlinson, N. Whiting, P. M. Wright.

*To be Corporals:* C. T. Allmand, R. H. Bellville, P. R. Bland, J. B. Bradley, P. Byrne-Quinn, C. L. Campbell, P. D. Cave, S. C. Cave, D. J. Connolly, J. H. Cotton, B. J. Cross, J. F. Fawcett, T. J. Firth, A. Fogarty, R. C. Frost, J. Gorayski, D. Gray, A. F. Green, J. M. Horsley, N. S. Johnson-Ferguson, R. Lorimer, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, J. P. Manassei, J. W. Marshall, N. C. Meyer, J. Muir, A. Murphy, H. Northcote, R. D. O'Driscoll, R. A. Peake, T. F. Phelan, D. A. Poole, S. F. Reynolds, K. Ryan, F. D. Scotson, W. J. Scrope, H. M. Stacpoole, R. J. Twomey, R. G. Vincent, E. J. Wenger, J. F. Young, I. Zaluski.

## CERTIFICATE 'A'

At the examinations held during the term the following passed.

## PART I

R. D. Ambrose, C. N. Balme, J. Bean, J. F. Boardman, A. E. Bowring, A. H. Bradshawe, C. Burn, P. Burns, A. Butcher, R. Burton, J. Bush, P. Chambers, M. Chamier, T. Coffey, J. Coghlan, J. Collins, W. Considine, D. Corbould, A. Cooke, P. Czajkowski, P. Dale, P. Davey, D. Davidson, J. Delvaux, G. Dudzinski, T. Ely, M. Falkiner, M. Farrell, E. Field, F. French-Davis, A. Fitzgerald, R. Fletcher, M. Fogarty, M. Gibson, A. Gilbey, A. Glanville, R. Honeywill, D. Hope, J. Horn, C. Jackson, P. Kassapian, P. Kershaw, A. King, R. Knowles, M. Leigh, T. Leonard, J. Lumsden, J. Macmillan, F. Madden, N. Marsden, P. Masters, M. Montgomery, R. Morgan, A. Moor, P. Morrissey, J. Muir, P. McCann, P. McSwiney, B. O'Driscoll, S. O'Malley, A. Osborne, A. Peryes, P. Phelan, D. Pollock, W. Prentice, B. Radcliffe, R. Randag, P. P. Read, S. Rothwell, S. Sarmiento, C. Smyth, D. Stubbs, D. Synnott, L. Tate, J. Vanheems, J. Wayman, M. Wilkins, P. Wilson, M. Whitehall, C. Wojakowski.

## PART II

F. Crichton-Stuart, C. del Tufo, S. Dyer, T. Glover, J. Hancox, C. Krasinski, A. Lawson, P. Lucas, J. P. Marshall, D. O'Brien, R. O'Toole, F. Scarfe.

## SHOOTING

## .303 HOUSE COMPETITIONS

House	Score on 200x Target	Score on 500x Target	Total	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	171	180	351	1
St Bede's	162	176	338	4
St Cuthbert's	167	169	336	5
St Dunstan's	159	161	320	7
St Edward's	156	140	296	8
St Oswald's	165	179	344 tie	2
St Thomas's	169	160	329	6
St Wilfrid's	172	172	344 tie	2

## THE HEADMASTER'S CUP

For the best .22 shot in the Recruit Company: A. J. King, score 60 out of 65.

## THE ANDERSON CUP

For the best score at .303 on the 30x range: A. W. Bean.

## THE STOURTON CUP

For the best performance at Bisley: R. P. O'Donovan.



## SCHOOL MATCHES

The following matches were fired during the term.

School	Against	For	Result
Victoria College	504	492	Lost
Allhallows	492	498	Won
Sedbergh	498	492	Lost

Our performance this year was a considerable disappointment. We had only the Shoulder-to-Shoulder match against Sedbergh at Strensall which we lost by six points, in difficult conditions of light and wind. But scores in the 490's encouraged us to hope for perhaps 510 at Bisley. Our score of 470 was of no value at all. The winners were Manchester with a score of 515 points. We managed to beat Sedbergh here by one point.

In the cadet competition we shot equally badly, scoring 108 as against Marlborough's winning score of 131 out of 140.

In the 'Gale and Polden' competition, B. J. Morris and A. W. Bean won prizes with scores of 68 and 65 out of 70. In the 'Spencer Mellish' competition A. G. Nevill was placed eleventh as a result of tie shots after scoring 34.35. He was awarded a medal.

It is hard to see why our shooting should come so low more especially as comparatively mediocre shots can return in two years as Old Boys and shoot remarkably well. But we will go on trying any sensible recommendation which will improve the situation. Many other Northern Schools found the Southern conditions to their disadvantage.

## CAMP

Together with Repton, Uppingham, Sedbergh and Oundle, Ampleforth formed 'Z' Battalion of the main C.C.F. Camp situated at Gandale and had its site at Wathgill some five miles from the main camp.

This was a happy camp and had much of the atmosphere of the pre-war meetings at Tidworth Park and Tweseldown and we all owe a big debt to Major Vivian Earle, M.B.E., and his staff, who under the Commanding Officer 1st South Lancashire Regiment, was responsible for our welfare.

The Camp had been used during the months before we went in as a Camp for Territorial Battalions, one of which moved out only twenty-four hours before the C.C.F. Camp started. The lay-out for a Battalion does not readily adapt itself to housing five schools whose identity must be preserved. However, the difficulty was overcome somewhat and Ampleforth, thanks to an expedition in Mr Appleby's bus on the Sunday to move tents, went into comfortable and airy lines the day following.

Throughout morale was high, the weather excellent and the standard of training and discipline left little to be desired.

## R.A.F.

A small R.A.F. Section attended camp at Cranwell, where there was a good training programme and plenty of flying. The Camp Commandant was for the second year running Squadron-Leader H. R. Hastie and to him and to his Adjutant, Flight-Lieut K. P. Kelleher, we owe the success of this week. We are very grateful to them and to our friends at T.C.E.U. Dishforth who flew us down to Cranwell and who looked after our needs so well throughout the year.

## SWIMMING

THE season began well during the first month when the indoor bath was used. Despite its small size, it enabled the team to get into training. A match was played against Bootham 'B' at Bootham on 2nd June, and was won easily by 45 points to 27. In the Senior events, first places were gained in all events except the 50 Yards Backstroke. There were some Junior events as well.

At the beginning of June, the weather turned cold and, after a short spell the outdoor bath had to be abandoned for the indoor one. It was still quite cold when Newcastle came for a home match on 21st June. Senior and Junior events were held as two separate matches. The temperature undoubtedly slowed up the swimmers: but despite this P. M. Wright broke the Free-Style record with 65.1 secs. Wright also won the 50 Yards Free-Style, and P. Byrne-Quinn the 100 Yards Orthodox Breaststroke. But the second strings did not come up to the required standard and the Seniors lost by 19 points to 27. The Juniors had a somewhat depleted opposing team to contend with and won by 19 points to 13.

The return match against Bootham 'A' was held at Ampleforth on 14th July and provided more opposition. The Seniors lost by one point—28 points to 29; this was mainly due to the diving in which little practice had been possible until the weather changed in the first week in July. Again R. Wright won the 100 and 50 Yards Free-Style, closely followed by Marlin in the latter. The Juniors were meeting an under 18 team, but gained first place in all events to win 39 points to 9. Knight and Masters show promise at the crawl, and Skene at the breaststroke.

The season for the team ended with a match against Pocklington at Ampleforth on 16th July. The Seniors won by 45 points to 12 and the Juniors by 20 points to 7. But again the diving proved to be weak.

The Senior team consisted of: P. M. M. Wright (*Captain*), N. P. J. Fellows, A. F. Green, P. Byrne-Quinn, H. G. Ferro, R. R. A. Marlin, C. R. Richards, A. R. Umney.

The principal members of the Junior team were: A. S. Knight, J. L. Skene, P. W. Masters, H. K. Anderson, A. R. Iveson.

School Colours were awarded to P. Byrne-Quinn, H. G. Ferro and R. R. A. Marlin.

The inter-House Swimming Competition was unusual in the number of new records. All the old ones were broken except for the 6 x 2 which was missed by only .7 sec. by St Thomas'. The same House beat the 3 x 100 record by 13.9 secs (with St Aidan's not far behind), and the 1, 2, 4, 1 by 2.1 secs. St Bede's took 8.2 secs off the 18 x 1 with a team mainly composed of Juniors—a promising sign. St Aidan's took 2.1 secs off the back-breast relay. St Thomas' were strongest in the relays, swimming three out of five; credit for this is due to P. Wright, Ferro and Marlin. But they lacked the all round ability of St Aidan's who won the inter-House Competition from them by 21½ points. St Bede's were third, St Oswald's fourth and St Dunstan's fifth.

This year an experiment was made by introducing the A.S.A. Swimming Proficiency awards. This is a test in all round ability and some forty-four passed the more elementary standard. Fellowes and Ferro passed in the Advanced Award. It is to be hoped that in due course the majority of the Club will obtain the advanced standard, but at present there is weakness in the diving and the breaststroke.

We thank Mr L. D. Stubbs, the Hon. Secretary of the York City Baths Club, for coming over twice to judge the awards.



## THE SEA SCOUTS

ALTHOUGH it is not possible to hold regular meetings in the Summer Term, there were more activities this year than usual. The fine weather added to the enjoyment of sailing and camping, and a full programme of events was completed without interruption.

During the Exhibition, a camp for over forty boys was run by the troop, and on all the subsequent whole holidays during the term camps were held at the lakes, thus providing valuable experience and unrivalled opportunities for sailing. Teas were provided for members of the School in the afternoons of these holidays.

On 29th June the annual regatta was held at the lake. The principal event, the open Firefly race, was won by A. Weaver to whom the cup was awarded; to him and his crew, J. D. Cumming, we offer our congratulations. Some of the more experienced members had very bad luck in the preliminary heats, largely owing to the vagaries of the wind. The open dinghy race was won by B. Kilkelly, with S. F. Reynolds as crew. Other events included pulling and swimming races, and a tug-of-war. Fr William very kindly consented to award the prizes.

In addition to the valuable work performed by the Lakes party, members of the troop also helped to complete a great deal of maintenance work on the boats and to improve the facilities at the lakes. Armstrong and Holmes both built canoes which provided much enjoyment.

On Sunday, 17th July, the troop accepted an invitation to visit H.M.S. *Theseus*, a light fleet carrier lying at Scarborough. We spent a most enjoyable and instructive morning aboard her and afterwards we had a bathe and picnic lunch further down the coast. A few days later, eight members of the troop with three Rovers sailed in her to Portland and they were most fortunate to be given a full programme of instruction en route. Many others were prevented from going by examinations that were in progress. For both these invitations we are deeply grateful to the Commanding Officer, Captain A. C. C. Miers, v.c., D.S.O., Royal Navy, and to the Chaplain, Father B. S. O'Connor, Royal Navy.

During the summer holidays, another camp was held at Fishbourne in the Isle of Wight through the kindness of the Misses Dorrien-Smith. The weather was perfect and sailing continued uninterrupted throughout the week. Newtown creek and the Hamble river were among the places visited. Only those who have been on these camps can realize the enormous enjoyment that is possible, in addition to the most valuable experience in sailing. The *Ann* was found to be in excellent condition due to the care given to her by Colonel Brannon and his troop to whom we are also deeply indebted. During the week, the new suit of sails was stretched, and a spinnaker fitted.

## THE BEAGLES

THIS year's Puppy Show was held on 30th April, and P. Burrows, Esq., M.H. and A. Wilcock, Esq., M.H. kindly judged the entry of ten and a half couple. The standard was higher than usual, results being:

### DOGHOOUNDS

1. Rambler (Farley Hill Ranji-Dauntless) walked by Mr Reeves.
2. Reveller (brother to Rambler) Mr Hodgson.

### BITCHES

1. Relish (sister to Rambler) Mrs E. Hartigan.
2. Radiant (sister to Rambler) Mrs Halton.

### COUPLES

1. Radiant and Racy (sister to Radiant) Mrs Halton.
2. Relish and Primate (Bolebroke Proctor-Daafodil) Mrs E. Hartigan.

At the Great Yorkshire Show on 14th July, we obtained the following awards:

### DOGHOOUNDS

- 2nd Couples Class—Rambler and Reveller.  
1st Stallion Class—Finder.

### BITCHES

- 1st entered—Janet.  
1st brood bitch—Dauntless.  
1st couples—Plastic and Progress.

In addition, Finder and Janet were awarded the Champion cups for the best doghound and the best bitch, and also the cup and reserve rosette respectively for the best hound in the shown. Rambler and Reveller were reserve in the couples championship.

This had been a very successful day, though it was disquieting that our promising young entry had achieved nothing in the unentered classes. However, at Peterborough next week, judging tended to go the other way, awards being:

### DOGHOOUNDS

- 1st unentered—Rambler.  
2nd couple class—Rambler, Reveller.  
2nd two couple class—Rambler, Reveller, Finder, Druid.  
1st stallion—Finder.

### BITCHES

- 1st unentered—Plastic.  
2nd couple class—Plastic, Progress.  
2nd two couple class—Freedom, Janet, Relish, Radiant:  
which was, in the face of such competition, most satisfactory.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE officials of the House were the same as in the two winter terms, and this Summer Term rounded off what has been for them a satisfactory and successful year. The weather, too, which for most of May had been cold and often wet, turned at the end to several weeks of uninterrupted sunshine.

THE first ten days were devoted to training for the Athletics, the House being divided into three teams each captained by one of the three top boys in the House: P. C. Cafferkey (Reds), J. A. Marlin (Whites), R. J. Grant (Blues). The first seven runners in any race could win points, so that most of them could contribute to the points gained by their team; and in the Relay Race the whole of each team took part.

The general standard of running was good, much good judgement was shown, and there was determined running and plenty of stamina in all the races. A. N. Stanton was outstanding, winning all his races, but there were many other promising runners deserving of notice, in particular J. R. B. FitzGerald, T. H. Jackson, A. T. Festing, P. M. Nares, C. A. Mowbray and J. Hickman.

Results of the Finals were as follows:

### 100 Yards

- 1st, A. N. Stanton
- 2nd, T. H. Jackson
- 3rd, J. Hickman
- 4th, J. R. B. FitzGerald
- 5th, J. H. Phelan
- 6th, M. F. Yearsley
- 7th, C. A. Mowbray
- 8th, J. C. Heddy

### 400 Yards

- 1st, A. N. Stanton
- 2nd, J. R. B. FitzGerald
- 3rd, A. T. Festing
- 4th, J. Hickman
- 5th, T. H. Jackson
- 6th, C. A. Mowbray
- 7th, H. J. Scrope
- 8th, J. C. Heddy

### 880 Yards

- 1st, A. N. Stanton
- 2nd, J. R. B. FitzGerald
- 3rd, P. M. Nares
- 4th, A. T. Festing
- 5th, T. H. Jackson
- 6th, W. H. Pattisson
- 7th, J. Hickman
- 8th, W. J. Honeywill

The last event was the Relay Race and this was won by the Reds, thus raising them from third to second place, leaving Blues the winners of the Competition.

WITH the end of the Athletics cricket started at once, and all the usual activities of the Summer Term got under way. In addition to much useful practice on the new Biturf wickets put down in front of the House, aero-modelling, bird-nesting, and the collection of a variety of inmates for the Pet-Place (squirrels, hawks, crows, owls and magpies) provided plenty of scope for the occupation of free time. And there was always work to be done on the new terrace and much invaluable help was given there.

MEANWHILE the time for the Scholarship Examination had come round, and in addition to P. C. Cafferkey winning the top scholarship, eight other awards were won by boys in the Junior House, making a record number of nine in one year. The awards were as follows:

- 1st, P. C. Cafferkey, Knight Scholarship for Classics (£120).
- 3rd, M. R. Mather (£90).
- 4th, J. A. Marlin (£60).
- 5th, P. M. Nares (£60).
- 9th, C. C. Nicholson (£45).
- 10th, W. J. Morland (£45).
- 10th, T. H. Jackson, Hayes Scholarship for History (£40).
- 14th, R. J. Grant (£30).
- 15th, C. A. Sanders (£30).

This was most satisfactory and an indication of a good standard of work in the House. The Headmaster showed his appreciation by granting a half-holiday to the whole House during Cricket Week.

THE weather was fine for the Exhibition at the end of May but still too cold for the tea on the Saturday to take place in the garden. On the Sunday morning after Mass a short concert preceded the Prize Giving, which was followed by the Play. The programme for the Concert was as follows:

### WIND:

	Fanfare	
Clarinet Solo:	'Greensleeves'	C. C. Nicholson
Flute Solo ( <i>Haydn</i> )		G. W. Stitt
	Fanfare	
Piano Solo ( <i>Couperin</i> )	March: 'Alceste'	M. R. Mather

### STRINGS:

Violin Solo:	'Minuet and Musette'	J. A. Marlin
Violin Duet:	March: 'Scipio'	J. A. Marlin and J. C. Ryan

The Concert was followed by the Headmaster's speech, after which Father Abbot presented the prizes:

### LOWER FOURTH

P. C. Cafferkey: Latin, Greek, English.  
J. A. Marlin: French, Mathematics.  
J. T. Lyons: History, Geography.  
M. R. Mather: General Science.

### THIRD FORMS

H. J. Scrope: Latin.  
S. M. O'Connell: French, Geography.  
C. I. de Fresnes: English.  
J. St G. Ryan: History.  
C. C. Nicholson: Mathematics.  
W. J. Morland: Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics.  
A. F. Lambert: English.  
M. S. Schofield: Lower Third Form Prize, 1st.  
C. H. Randag: Lower Third Form Prize, 2nd.

### SPECIAL PRIZES

C. A. Mowbray: Religious Instruction.  
W. J. Morland: Religious Instruction.  
A. F. Lambert: Religious Instruction.  
M. R. Mather: Piano, Milburn Mathematical Prize, Junior.  
A. T. Festing: Art.  
P. N. Fell: Headmaster's Literary Prize.  
J. F. O'Brien: Handwriting Prize.

The Play, A. A. Milne's *The Man in the Bowler Hat*, was well acted and well received by an appreciative audience. Br Gregory and the Cast are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of all the time and hard work put into the production of this Play:

<i>Mary</i>	P. N. Fell
<i>John</i>	P. M. Nares
<i>Hero</i>	J. R. FitzGerald
<i>Heroine</i>	J. St G. Ryan
<i>Chief Villain</i>	C. C. Nicholson
<i>Bad Man</i>	J. T. Lyons
<i>The Man in the Bowler Hat</i>	J. J. Brennan

Two days after the Exhibition, usually a time of reaction and anti-climax, some alarm and considerable excitement was caused by an outbreak of fire in the third-form bootroom. It proved a useful test of our fire drill and steadiness under fire. The alarm was duly given and the fire squad summoned by telephone, after which the House was able to tackle and quell the fire unaided, cut off from contact with the outside world, as in the excitement of the moment the telephone receiver had not been replaced. When the College fire squad did arrive they too had useful practice, particularly in uncoiling hoses, an operation which to a fisherman was reminiscent of untangling a cast in the dark. However, we were profoundly grateful that the incident was not more serious nor the damage greater than was the case.

It proved fortunate that this year Goremire Day was postponed to the early part of July; all the other whole holidays had fallen on cold and rather cheerless days, and the hoped-for outing



to Foss Lake had had to be postponed and then cancelled. A hot sun and cool breeze made this an ideal day, and the lunch, held this time on the West side of the road, took place in perfect conditions. We were delighted to have Fr Gabriel with us again. The tradition of walking at least one way was well maintained, and there were the usual visits to the caves.

WITH the arrival of the fine weather, late though it was, bathing started and the majority of the House were soon able to swim their 'length' and so gain admittance to the deep end. The swimming sports, held in the last week of term, showed up some good swimmers, A. J. Richards being outstanding, and there were some fairly competent divers, though here the standard was below the usual level. Perhaps the prevalence of 'flippers' and 'goggles' means less use of the diving boards and more interest in speed and under-water swimming. The names of winners of the events appear below, but special mention should be made of the achievement of J. J. Brennan in the Biggest Splash in beating the holder of the title, C. B. Crabbe, particularly as the latter's first jump practically emptied the bath.

CRICKET WEEK this year was a most successful and enjoyable time for players and spectators alike as the cricket was good and the weather ideal. An account appears elsewhere.

PRACTICE for the High Jump Competition started late this term and the event showed up the failure to provide adequate coaching. There were, however, several promising jumpers, particularly J. A. Forbes, A. N. Stanton, J. R. B. FitzGerald, A. T. Festing, and A. F. Schulte. The Competition was won by J. A. Forbes with a jump of 4 ft 6 ins, equal to A. R. Umney's record, and A. N. Stanton was a good second.

TWO issues of the *Junior House Gazette* were published this term, although what became of the second (which was

still not in circulation on the last day of term) perhaps only the Editor, J. A. Marlin, could say. The Exhibition number, however, contained some really excellent articles whose authors, as well as the indefatigable editor and his assistants, are to be sincerely congratulated.

R. J. GRANT and J. C. Heddy were confirmed by His Lordship Bishop Brunner on 16th July.

IT was with regret that we learnt that Miss Pym was leaving us at the end of term. In token of appreciation of her work here as Nurse the House presented her with a new Missal.

WE are also losing four valuable members of the teaching staff, all of whom have done much for the work of the Junior House. Fr Timothy, Fr Luke and Brian are leaving to make the new foundation in America, and Mr Hayward for work elsewhere. Their loss will be deeply felt, and in thanking them for what they have done we wish them happiness and success in their new work.

THE Punch was held on the last day of term, and the hard work put in by Matron, Miss Alexander, and the staff made it possible for us to provide a fitting welcome to our guests. The Head Monitor, A. H. Stirling, thanked them for this on behalf of the House in whose name he welcomed the guests. Fr Peter then referred to the events and successes of the year, emphasizing the initiative shown and good lead given by the boys who will be leaving to join the Upper School in September. Our best wishes go with them. Fr William then spoke briefly before presenting the prizes as follows (a list of the cricket prizes appears elsewhere):

The Cross Country	P. M. Nares
The Point-to-Point	M. P. Henderson
The 100 Yards	A. N. Stanton
The 440 Yards	A. N. Stanton
The 880 Yards	A. N. Stanton
The Best Athlete	A. N. Stanton
The St Audries Cup	A. N. Stanton

Boxing	A. T. Festing
Boxing (Runner-up)	D. G. O'Shee
High Jump	J. A. R. Forbes
Shooting	J. R. B. FitzGerald
Donegal Badges (Shooting)	
	A. H. Stirling and A. J. Richards
The Hall Race	A. J. Richards
The Breast Stroke	P. A. Mahony
Diving	J. P. Dowson
Back Stroke	A. T. Festing
Carpentry (1st)	S. M. O'Connell and M. L. Wright
Carpentry (2nd)	A. H. Stirling and C. A. Watson
Scout Shield: jointly	C. C. Nicholson and Otters (P.L. M. J. Krier)
Biggest Splash (1st)	J. J. Brennan
Biggest Splash (2nd)	C. B. Crabbe

#### CRICKET

The cricket this year got off to a bad start. The cold weather and continual rain of the greater part of May caused many games days to be lost, and on the few days that cricket was possible there were soft wickets and cold hands. And the first set contained only two members who had had match experience in last year's team. The first match, against Coatham (away), was played after only two practice games, and was lost.

This rather sticky start to the season makes all the more remarkable the fact that by Cricket Week it was clear that the cricket this year was good and the team well up to, if not above, the average Junior House XI. There were several obvious reasons for this very marked improvement: the patient and able coaching of Mr Boyes and Mr Henry; the example and leadership of the Captain, J. J. Brennan, both on and off the field; the use made of the two new Biturf wickets on the lawn in front of the House, true and fast and invaluable for both batting and bowling practice; and perhaps above all the willingness to practice and go on doing so, with the realization that any real improvement means much effort, concentration and perseverance.

The next away match, against a rather weaker than usual Bramcote side, was won, and with the confidence thus gained the team went to Barnard Castle and were again victorious in what was a rather slow and low-scoring match, a feature of which was a remarkable one handed catch by Brennan off a hard cover drive. Then Aysgarth, always an enjoyable day and always good cricket. A quick scoring game with good scores on both sides maintained its interest to the very end, when in the last few minutes and with the whole School watching Aysgarth were victorious. The last away match, against Pocklington, which was lost, and the return match against Barnard Castle, which was drawn, brought us to the beginning of Cricket Week.

#### CRICKET WEEK

This was as usual made up of home fixtures and proved in every way a most enjoyable week, good cricket and perfect weather—there was hardly a cloud in the sky for the whole eight days. The standard of batting was particularly good, and most of those who played during the week made good scores or played useful innings. J. J. Brennan and A. N. Stanton were the most consistent run-getters, the former making three fifties during the week, and having match totals for the season of more than two hundred runs. C. A. Mowbray, A. T. Festing (Vice-Captain), and A. J. Richards were all good and promising batsmen; M. L. Wright and J. N. Bishop could both bat well; and J. A. Forbes could generally be relied on to provide some hard hitting and quick scoring.

The brunt of the bowling was borne by J. J. Brennan and C. I. de Fresnes, with forty-nine and twenty-nine wickets respectively, and here there was a weakness in the lack of change bowlers, of whom R. A. Caldwell, M. P. G. Henderson and A. N. Stanton were the most effective. It is a tribute to the skill and stamina of the first two mentioned that a change of bowling was not more often required.



The fielding on the whole was good. A. T. Festing made himself into a useful wicket-keeper, and J. A. Forbes made several remarkably well judged and spectacular catches in the out-field.

Of the matches played during the week those against Bramcote, Aysgarth, Pocklington and Richmond were won, Coatham and Leeds Grammar School drawn, and Scarborough College lost. The season's results, therefore, were as follows:

Played	13
Won	6
Drawn	3
Lost	4

In addition to these, three 2nd XI games were played and lost, against St Olave's, Bramcote and Aysgarth.

Colours were awarded to C. N. Stanton, C. I. de Fresnes, and C. A. Mowbray, to whom we offer our sincere congratulations.

The cricket prizes were presented at the Punch and were awarded as follows:

Batting	J. J. Brennan
Bowling	J. J. Brennan
All-rounder	J. J. Brennan
Fielding	J. A. Forbes
Highest Score	A. N. Stanton
Improvement	C. I. de Fresnes C. A. Mowbray

## FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

## BATTING

	<i>Innings</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Times Not Out</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Average</i>
Brennan, J. J. E.	12	261	2	58	26.1
Richards, A. J. W.	4	74	1	39	24.6
Bishop, J. N. R.	4	56	1	40	18.6
Stanton, A. N.	13	216	0	59	16.5
Wright, M. L. M.	7	83	2	31	16.1
Forbes, J. A. R.	9	96	3	27	16.0
Gerrard, R. J.	8	70	1	33	10.0
Festing, A. T.	11	82	2	19	9.1
de Fresnes, C. I.	6	25	3	10	8.2
Henderson, M. P. G.	2	16	0	14	8.0
Watson, C. A.	4	16	2	7	8.0
Mowbray, C. A.	6	52	1	19	7.4
Caldwell, R. A.	9	53	0	13	5.9
FitzGerald, J. R. B.	1	2	0	2	2.0
Ainscough, D. O.	2	1	0	1	0.5

Also batted: Phelan J. H., Dowson J. P., Mather M. R.

## BOWLING

	<i>Overs</i>	<i>Maidens</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wickets</i>	<i>Average</i>
Brennan, J. J. E.	178	54	256	49	5.1
de Fresnes, C. I.	126	33	225	29	7.2
Stanton, A. N.	16	4	46	4	11.5
Caldwell, R. A.	15.5	2	56	6	9.3

(In the last few matches M. P. G. Henderson also bowled usefully and took several wickets.)

## THE SCOUTS

Looking back on the Summer Term after a long spell of sunshine, it is surprising to have to record that one of the difficulties we had to overcome was bad weather. Four Sundays in the early part of the term were very wet and the second camp in the valley was held in spite of heavy rain. On other occasions we were more lucky. A hot Sunday in May was spent in Dropping Gill and several at Primrose Springs. All the whole holidays were fine. Two were spent by the Rye in Duncombe Park and one below Cow House Bank in Riccal-dale. On these occasions several varied devices for crossing the river were erected and also a ducking stool.

During the term the large majority of the Troop passed their 2nd Class Test and quite a number gained proficiency badges. The patrol competition for the term was won by the Otters who tied with the Beavers for the Shield which was awarded on points gained in the competition throughout the year. Both the Patrol Leaders, C. C. Nicholson and M. J. Krier, deserve congratulation as these two patrols stood out from the remainder in maintaining their keenness and steady effort.

We set off for the annual camp in the grounds of Warwick Hall near Carlisle, as the proud users for the first time of two Stormhaven tents recently acquired by the Group. But as things turned out their well-known weather resistant qualities were not put to the test. The site was ideal for the perfect weather at the end of July and the river Eden proved an invaluable asset. The water was warm and there were several bathes each day. Three rafts were built, the most enterprising by S. O'Connell. There were great opportunities for

fishing of various types, and the boat was in constant use. On the last day some otter hounds came through the camp and found, but did not kill, about a mile further down the river.

There was an outing by coach to the Lake District and a large number climbed over Helvellyn. Unfortunately, only a few of these reached the bottom in time to join the remainder of the party and catch the boat up Ullswater. On another day there was a visit to Corby Castle and the salmon coops in the river below. We are very grateful to Col and Mrs Levin and Mr W. Lawson for asking us over and showing us round. On other occasions part of the Troop visited Naworth Castle and Talkin Tarn and our thanks go to Fr Cyprian Thompson who loaned us a brake for these outings.

The inspecting District Commissioner arrived when the Troop were out of camp. He gave a satisfactory report and awarded a Camping Standard. The Camp Patrol Competition was won by the Woodpeckers. They were a happy and efficient patrol, lead with great competence by J. R. B. FitzGerald. The Otters came second, only 8 marks behind, having been in the lead earlier during camp. Mention must also be made of the untiring work of the Troop Leader, C. C. Nicholson. His thoughtfulness and generous help to the Q.M. and at H.Q. were an example to the Troop.

It will be a memorable camp not only for the outstandingly good weather which we enjoyed, but particularly for the kindness of Col. and Mrs Elwes and Mr Peter Liddell. For the invitation, their help and all the facilities which they made available to us, we are deeply grateful.



## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

*Head Captain*: P. A. Duncan.

*Captain of Games*: S. R. Tyrrell.

*Captains*: J. J. H. Forrest, A. C. Chambers, T. J. Lewis, R. H. Jackson, M. F. M. Wright, D. N. C. MacLaren.

*Sacristans*: M. A. Ramshaw, J. R. N. Marsh, M. B. Bean, M. A. Heagney, M. C. Cain.

*Secretaries*: M. D. C. Goodall, C. D. H. Blackiston, P. G. C. Maxwell, D. A. Pratt.

*Bookmen*: G. M. Farrow, M. D. Prentice, J. E. Miller, F. D. Burke, C. J. H. Jowers.

*Librarians*: T. M. Charles Edwards, E. P. V. McSheehy.

*Custodians of the Anteroom*: M. J. Loughran, J. P. D. FitzGerald.

*The Art Room*: T. A. L. Huskinson, P. G. Burdon.

*The Carpentry Shop*: S. B. Brett, M. J. F. Stott.

*Office Men*: C. J. W. Martin Murphy, J. I. A. Robertson.

D. W. J. PRICE and P. Fog joined the School this term.

MRS K. FISHER retired from the Staff at the end of the term. We would like to thank her for the very valuable work she has done at Gilling during the last twelve years, and we wish her success and happiness in her new post.

ON Sunday, 17th July, His Lordship Bishop Brunner conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on twenty-seven boys in the Abbey Church at Ampleforth.

THE fine and sunny weather of the Easter holidays ended abruptly with the beginning of the Summer Term. The prolonged frost of February promised a repetition of the old-fashioned summer

of 1947, but instead there followed a succession of cold, wet and dismal days with a return to central heating, and even a light fall of snow in the middle of May! Cricket matches had to be abandoned; rambles often took the place of games on the wet afternoons, and the old-fashioned summer we had been hoping for seemed as far off as ever. June, with its curious alternation of fine and wet days, was a distinct improvement on May. Then, quite suddenly, in the first week of July the heat wave began. From now until the end of the term jackets and ties were abandoned, windows were opened as far as they would go, and the rain of May was forgotten in the glorious sunshine and warmth of July. 'Summer is a-Coming in' the Singers had been telling us during their rehearsals for the Concert. Apparently they knew it all the time!

WITH the first of the holidays came a break in the clouds, but so much rain had fallen during the week that it was decided to have lunch indoors. The excellent natural drainage of the cricket field allowed us to fill the morning with a match between IIIA and IIIB (won by IIIA) and after lunch the trolleys were loaded for tea at the cubbing grounds where not a little time and energy were spent in persuading damp sticks to light and water to boil. Fortunately, the popular pastime of damming streams and building reservoirs is independent of the weather, and the return of the rain in the evening was barely noticed in the excitement of watching the pent up waters burst through the banks of the reservoirs and rush madly down the hill to the lake. A much needed spray and then a bathe rounded off a most enjoyable day.

ONCE more Gilling was the setting for the Exhibition Garden Party. Those who arrived early were able to watch

a cricket match against a Junior House XI before joining the large gathering of parents and friends who had assembled for tea on the East Lawn. The occasion was graced with brilliant sunshine and a gentle breeze, the first real summer's day of the year.

ON the following Sunday the annual Gryphon's match was played under almost identical conditions. Gilling batted first and declared at 127 for 7, Jackson and Huskinson making most of the runs. Thanks to Mr Huskinson and Major Goldschmidt, and a few sixes and fours from Fr Hilary, the Gryphon's score had reached 123 when the last batsman came in. A mighty hit to extra cover was slightly mistimed and, instead of clearing the boundary it soared heavenward, only to find the safe hands of Waight waiting to receive it on its return to earth. So ended the most exciting match this fixture has produced.

OUR visit to Sleightholmedale was not quite so enjoyable this year as last, and for this the weather prophets of the B.B.C. must be held responsible. The date fixed for this time-honoured outing was the 15th of June and all shapes and sizes of boats had been built or acquired for the occasion, from a model of the *Koniki* raft to an expensive cruiser driven by electric motors. The weather, of course, was the most important factor and for two days previous to the date it had been rather worse than usual. As the official forecast spoke of a further deterioration due to a still deeper depression, it was decided to postpone the outing until the following week. To our dismay the next day turned out to be one of brilliant sunshine and for the new date there was a persistent drizzle which lasted almost throughout the day. But nothing short of a cloud-burst could seriously interfere with the enjoyment of a day at Sleightholmedale. The friendly herd of Jerseys gathered round the gate to greet us. Shorts were rolled up, shoes kicked off, and even the call for lunch seemed an unnecessary

interference with the delights of exploring the river, or following the boats downstream as they raced towards the finishing line. Some of the hardier spirits bathed three (or was it four?) times in the deep pools, and more than one took an unexpected dip and had to be re-clothed.

Our thanks are once again due to Mrs Gordon-Foster who so kindly allows us to visit her estate and thus makes such an enjoyable day possible. The coming of the fine weather coincided with the ripening of the strawberries and preliminary arrangements for the special outings for the Captains and Officials. The crop was not as heavy this year as last, but the flavour was excellent. It formed a perfect basis for the wonderful teas which Matron and her staff provided for those lucky enough to spend long afternoons at the Lake while the rest of the School was hard at work.

THE last fortnight of the term was a particularly busy time. Such diverse occupations as Examinations, Sports, Swimming Competitions, Concert rehearsals, Packing and so forth had all to be fitted in. With the windows wide open it became obvious that Mr Lorigan and all those under his baton were determined to make this the best Concert given at Gilling, and so it turned out to be. It was held on Speech Day, to which we welcomed Fr Abbot, Fr William and a large number of parents and friends, and for their entertainment the following programme was provided:

### THE ORCHESTRA

Suite in Four Movements *Brown*

### SONG

Music for Awhile *H. Purcell*  
S. R. Tyrrell

### VIOLINS

At Dawn *Carse*  
Rustic Dance *Redman*  
A. B. B. Capes, B. M. Brennan,  
H. R. Schulte



## RECORDERS

Sonata *D. Purcell*  
 S. R. Tyrrell, P. A. Duncan,  
 J. L. Jones, B. W. Read

## REEL

Hamilton House  
 D. N. MacLaren, D. A. Pratt,  
 J. I. A. Robertson, T. A. L. Huskinson,  
 R. H. Jackson, P. A. Duncan

FOUR FOLK SONGS for Voices and strings  
 from 'Cantata of the Four Seasons'  
 by *Vaughan-Williams*

## The Singers

One may be forgiven if the Orchestra is given a special word of praise in such an excellent programme, when it is realized that it consisted of piano, four recorders, eighteen(!) violins and four tympani. That such a large group of young musicians should be capable of offering an adult audience real musical entertainment for more than a quarter of an hour is quite extraordinary.

After Fr Abbot had given out the prizes Fr Hilary gave his review of the year's activities. He said it had been a happy and successful year and that much of the credit for this was due to Matron and Nurse, who, with their staffs, had managed to keep us fit during the winter terms when we were literally surrounded by infectious diseases.

The School had been reasonably successful at games; as successful, perhaps, as it could hope to be when competing with rather older boys. The standard of music, he said, could be judged from the Concert just heard, and Fr William would have something to say about the studies.

Fr William seemed very pleased with the marks in the Junior House Entrance Examination. Though the best were not better than we had attained in the past, the general level of marks was higher, especially in the key subject, Latin. He told us that he had decided to award Scholarships to Forrest and Duncan, and an Exhibition to Fellowes.

Lastly Fr Abbot thanked Fr Hilary for the entertainment and congratulated all those who had taken part in it. His

advice with regard to the long holiday ahead was to form some plan: reading some good books, or developing some special hobby or interest would make it very much more enjoyable. He reminded us that man is a gregarious animal; and that while he hoped we would enjoy our holidays, he hoped that our fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers would enjoy the holidays too! After 'God Save the Queen' there was tea on the lawn, and after tea a visit to the Art Room. Here there was an Exhibition of Art, Woodwork and Handicraft which displayed the energy and enthusiasm of those concerned with these departments of the school life. Among the large number of excellent drawings and paintings the very original Inn Signs and the Hans Andersen Frieze took the eye. Later in the afternoon quite a number of boys went home by road, in weather which looked set for the whole of August.

## CRICKET

## 1st XI—RESULTS

- v. Old Boys. Home. Won 83 to 42.
  - v. Bramcote. Home. Lost 28 to 39.
  - v. St Olaves. Away. Won. 76 to 48.
  - v. Aysgarth. Away. Lost 52 to 53 for 2.
  - v. Glenhow. Away. Lost 95 to 96 for 4.
  - v. St Olaves. Home. Won 54 to 29.
  - v. Aysgarth. Home. Lost 22 to 25 for 5.
  - v. Bramcote. Away. Won 64 for 7 dec. to 15.
  - v. St Martin's. Home. Lost 43 to 44 for 5.
- Colours were awarded to S. E. Tyrrell, R. H. Jackson, T. A. Huskinson, M. F. Wright.

The following were regular members of the team: P. G. Burdon, H. A. Maclaren, P. A. Duncan, M. D. Stanton, J. L. Jones, N. R. Balfour, C. D. Blackiston.

## 2nd XI

- v. Aysgarth. Away. Lost 93 to 94 for 6.
- v. Glenhow. Away. Won 44 for 4 to 43.
- v. Aysgarth. Home. Lost 37 to 80.

We can look back on a moderately successful season. For not only were four matches won, but four other matches

were sufficiently close that, had vital catches been caught, they too might have been won. But starting the season on wet wickets the batsmen never gained the confidence required to make good scores so that although the bowling and fielding were good there were often too few runs on the board to allow for any missed chances or unsteady bowling.

Jackson was the most successful bowler taking 29 wickets with his slow off breaks for an average of 5.5 runs per wicket. His 6 wickets for 1 run at

Bramcote was his best performance. Huskinson became a much improved bowler and in the last four matches took 15 wickets at 3.7 runs a wicket.

S. E. Tyrrell captained the side quietly and efficiently and has the makings of a very good wicket-keeper—he will also make runs.

Tyrrell, Jackson, Huskinson, Maclaren (H.), Jones, Balfour and Burden were the most promising of the batsmen, but they have not yet managed to combine defence and attack and so play an innings.



## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

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- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
  2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
  3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

A Mass is said on the first Friday of each month for living and dead Members, and special Requiem for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

A Life Membership of the Society may be obtained by the payment of £15, which will include THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment; after ten years or more, such life membership, on the part of the laity, may be obtained by the payment of £10 provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., FR OSWALD VANHEEMS, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

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